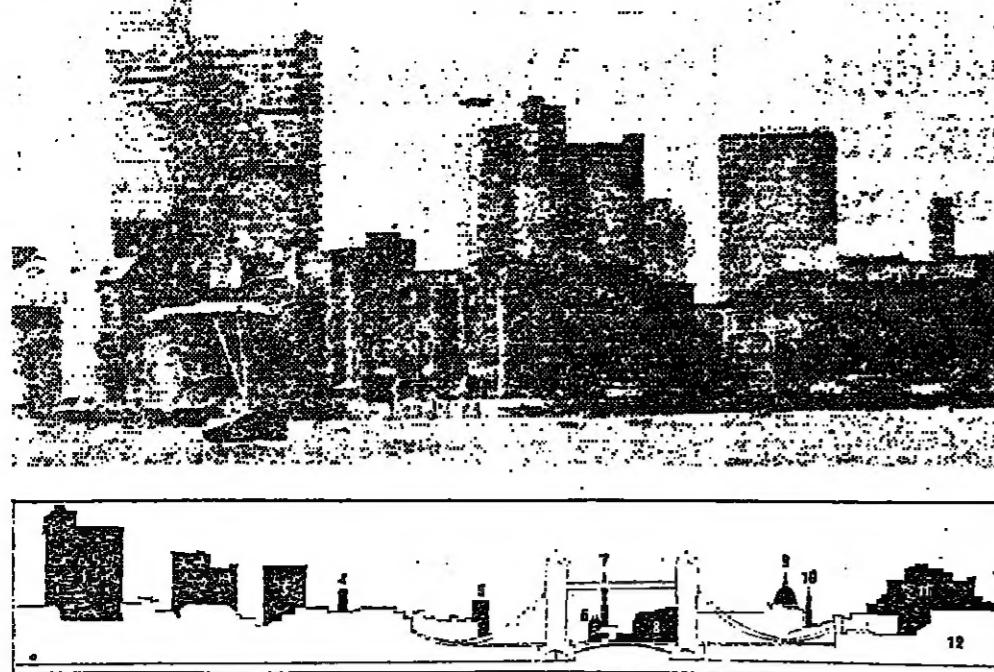


SILVER JUBILEE



West

Photograph by

Thames panorama: Old merges with new in this view of London which the Queen will see today as she approaches Tower Bridge during her progress by Port of London Authority launch from Greenwich to Lambeth. Among the landmarks (numbered key, left) are: (1) Guy's Hospital; (2) Southwark Towers, part of the new Post Office International Exchange; (3) London Bridge station site redevelopment; (4) the square chimney of Bankside power station; (5) Centre Point; (6) the preserved twin towers of Cannon Street station; (7) The Post Office Tower; (8) The St Paul's Cathedral; Monument; (11) The Tower Hotel and St Katharine's Dock complex. Tower and restoration work.

Pedestrian trail opens new Thameside vistas to jubilant Londoners

By Philip Howard

The Queen is today opening London's permanent physical memorial to her jubilee, the Silver Jubilee Walkway. This 5-mile pedestrian trail winds from Leicester Square over Lambeth Bridge and along the South Bank to Tower Bridge and up Tower Hill. On its way it skirts many of the cities that go to make up London: the political capital, the cultural centre, the parks, palaces, churches and streets where people live. It is distinctly short on some of the other faces of London, such as shopping, manufacturing industry, and ports; but it rightly encircles and highlights the reason why London can be where it is, London's river, opening sudden vistas on the splendours of King's Reach and the Upper Pool.

The committed that planned the environmental programme of the London jubilee celebrations intends the walkway to be "a comprehensive, stimulating, and economical means of leaving some mark from the jubilee, not only on the face of London, but on the attitude of Londoners, and of visitors, to the London heritage in its many diverse forms".

The walkway certainly is economical. In that its most conspicuous sign is the jubilee painted mural of the dome of St Paul's surmounted by a crown, painted to mark the route every 25 paces or so. In addition there are paving stones marked with the symbol, wall plaques, and other markers. The walk starts near the site of Leicester House, focus of furious Hanoverian quarrels with their heirs, with paving stones marked to show the distance to every capital of the Commonwealth and to the North Pole.

The Queen will be opening the Jubilee Gardens, the most important new work on the walkway, today. It lies halfway along the walkway between County Hall and the Festival Hall. It was formerly the site of the Dome of Discovery at the Festival of Britain, then a squallid park. Now there are a fine riverside avenue of young planes and a new sunken garden with a large but unobtrusive stage for musical and other performances.

The provincial Government of British Columbia has re-erected the tall flagpole that it first erected here for the

Festival of Britain. The garden has more pavement than is necessary in gardens outside the centre of great cities, and is impeded over by the Shell Centre, one of the ugliest and most obtrusive buildings on a grand site in the whole of London. But the work does create a much needed patch of green.

Another permanent work will be a London Bridge Monument to mark the southern bridgehead of London's chief monument and *raison d'être*. It will be placed in the space newly opened up between Southwark Cathedral and the river, and will include, with explanatory notices, stones from Rendel's nineteenth-century bridge and its metallic predecessor.

The literature to accompany the walkway, published by the Civic Trust, is imaginative and historically sound. It is possible to quibble about only a few small points. For example, there is no firm evidence, but I think that the most probable date for the first settlement that could be called a town on the twin hills on the north bank to the tidal limit of the Thames was in the century between the Julian and the Claudian invasions, and not after the Roman invaders had occupied the south of the country.

The Queen will be in the city on the day of the jubilee, and the route will be from the site of the dome of St Paul's to the site of the Dome of Discovery at the Festival of Britain, then a squallid park. Now there are a fine riverside avenue of young planes and a new sunken garden with a large but unobtrusive stage for musical and other performances.

The Queen will be opening the Jubilee Gardens, the most important new work on the walkway, today. It lies halfway along the walkway between County Hall and the Festival Hall. It was formerly the site of the Dome of Discovery at the Festival of Britain, then a squallid park. Now there are a fine riverside avenue of young planes and a new sunken garden with a large but unobtrusive stage for musical and other performances.

The provincial Government of British Columbia has re-erected the tall flagpole that it first erected here for the

make that foreign sovereign our Queen again."

Speaking in Cambridge, Sir Roden Cutler, VC, who is acting administrator of Australia in the absence of Sir John Governor-General Sir John Kerr, who is in London, conceded that republicanism in Australia may be growing.

Sir Roden, Governor of New South Wales, who was attending the silver jubilee dinner of the Council of the Commonwealth Societies, made clear that he does not entirely agree with those who want Australia to adopt a republic, but he added: "One can easily see the strength of some of these arguments, and understand that these views may continue to grow in the future rather than diminish."

His speech caused quite a stir, not only because of its timing, but because his remarks are at variance with the publicly expressed opinions of both Sir John Kerr and the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser.

Sir Roden said that while he distrusted opinion polls which showed that the strength of republicanism was between 28

and 54 per cent, there was obviously a sizable body of opinion in this country which feels that republicanism is a better form of government.

But, he said, those arguing for a republican Australia must consider just where and how a change in the system of constitutional monarchy would benefit the country. He could not see the costs of government being reduced, or that government and financial relationships between the Commonwealth, the states and local government would be improved.

"I cannot see that taxation would be less, or that welfare would be greater; nor can I see any change in our autonomy as a nation and our independence in dealing with other countries."

Asian newspapers gave prominence to the jubilee, and pockets of expatriate Britons held their own celebrations.

In Tokyo, more than 500 people, including Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, attended a Japan-British Society reception at the British Embassy.

In Thailand, a country that

deeply respects its own monarchy, the Bangkok Post carried a special supplement on the celebrations. More than three and a half million attended a gala reception at the British Embassy in Bangkok along with government officials.

In Hong Kong, Lady MacLehose, wife of the governor, planted a tree outside the Girl Guides' headquarters to mark the jubilee.

In Singapore, week-long celebrations by the British community included a gala ball.

A South Korean television station showed a 20-minute film entitled *Monarchy the British Way*, and viewers were reminded that Queen Elizabeth II ascended to the throne during the same Korean war, in which British troops fought under United Nations command against the communists.

The British Embassy held a reception for the British community of about 500, mostly businessmen, and engineers working on South Korean industrial projects.

Most of the leading Indian newspapers reported Britain's jubilee celebrations but devoted

greater space to the Commonwealth conference.

The Statesman said: "Contrasted with that of George V, the silver jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II is probably being seen as a quiet partner's added."

As she twenty-sixth year on we Kenyans, as members of Commonwealth, can only say 'Elizabethan Age'."

The British community in Delhi held jubilee celebrations some time ago because of the weather.

The left-Liberal *Rundschau* said: "There is no getting away from the fact that the relationship between the British Royal Family and this nation is more than just a friendly and cordial one. It is a special and warm one."

"Even since that day more than 25 years ago when Prince Edward, then a boy, was holidaying with her husband at the Tretope game lodge in Kenya, the British have shown a great passion for the Queen."

The British Embassy held a reception for the British community of about 500, mostly businessmen, and engineers working on South Korean industrial projects.

In Kenya, the *Daily Nation* said: "There is no getting away from the fact that the relationship between the British Royal Family and this nation is more than just a friendly and cordial one. It is a special and warm one."

To lose a world

in the space of two days, not only political and consequences but personal as well. One can only wonder what would have happened if such a situation had occurred. We should far more difficulties ourselves and with the world than Great Britain and AFP.

Rhodesia speculates on 'that foreign sovereign as our Queen again'

By Penny Symon

Britain's jubilee celebrations were front-page news in many parts of the world yesterday and there were unexpected comments from some sources.

In Salisbury, the Rhodesia Herald wished the Queen luck

and happiness on her jubilee

and added that she might one day again be Queen of Rhodesia.

The London celebrations derailed news of the latest developments in the crisis between the Council of the Commonwealth Societies, made clear that he does not entirely agree with those who want Australia to adopt a republic, but he added: "One can easily see the strength of some of these arguments, and understand that these views may continue to grow in the future rather than diminish."

His speech caused quite a stir, not only because of its timing, but because his remarks are at variance with the publicly expressed opinions of both Sir John Kerr and the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser.

Sir Roden said that while he

distrusted opinion polls which

showed that the strength of

republicanism was between 28

and 54 per cent, there was obviously a sizable body of opinion in this country which feels that republicanism is a better form of government.

But, he said, those arguing for a republican Australia must consider just where and how a change in the system of constitutional monarchy would benefit the country. He could not see the costs of government being reduced, or that government and financial relationships between the Commonwealth, the states and local government would be improved.

"I cannot see that taxation would be less, or that welfare would be greater; nor can I see any change in our autonomy as a nation and our independence in dealing with other countries."

His speech caused quite a stir,

not only because of its timing,

but because his remarks are at variance with the publicly expressed opinions of both Sir John Kerr and the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser.

Sir Roden said that while he

distrusted opinion polls which

showed that the strength of

republicanism was between 28

and 54 per cent, there was obviously a sizable body of opinion in this country which feels that republicanism is a better form of government.

But, he said, those arguing for a republican Australia must consider just where and how a change in the system of constitutional monarchy would benefit the country. He could not see the costs of government being reduced, or that government and financial relationships between the Commonwealth, the states and local government would be improved.

"I cannot see that taxation would be less, or that welfare would be greater; nor can I see any change in our autonomy as a nation and our independence in dealing with other countries."

His speech caused quite a stir, not only because of its timing, but because his remarks are at variance with the publicly expressed opinions of both Sir John Kerr and the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser.

Sir Roden said that while he

distrusted opinion polls which

showed that the strength of

republicanism was between 28

and 54 per cent, there was obviously a sizable body of opinion in this country which feels that republicanism is a better form of government.

But, he said, those arguing for a republican Australia must consider just where and how a change in the system of constitutional monarchy would benefit the country. He could not see the costs of government being reduced, or that government and financial relationships between the Commonwealth, the states and local government would be improved.

"I cannot see that taxation would be less, or that welfare would be greater; nor can I see any change in our autonomy as a nation and our independence in dealing with other countries."

His speech caused quite a stir,

not only because of its timing,

but because his remarks are at variance with the publicly expressed opinions of both Sir John Kerr and the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser.

Sir Roden said that while he

distrusted opinion polls which

showed that the strength of

republicanism was between 28

and 54 per cent, there was obviously a sizable body of opinion in this country which feels that republicanism is a better form of government.

But, he said, those arguing for a republican Australia must consider just where and how a change in the system of constitutional monarchy would benefit the country. He could not see the costs of government being reduced, or that government and financial relationships between the Commonwealth, the states and local government would be improved.

"I cannot see that taxation would be less, or that welfare would be greater; nor can I see any change in our autonomy as a nation and our independence in dealing with other countries."

His speech caused quite a stir,

not only because of its timing,

but because his remarks are at variance with the publicly expressed opinions of both Sir John Kerr and the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser.

Sir Roden said that while he

distrusted opinion polls which

showed that the strength of

republicanism was between 28

and 54 per cent, there was obviously a sizable body of opinion in this country which feels that republicanism is a better form of government.

But, he said, those arguing for a republican Australia must consider just where and how a change in the system of constitutional monarchy would benefit the country. He could not see the costs of government being reduced, or that government and financial relationships between the Commonwealth, the states and local government would be improved.

"I cannot see that taxation would be less, or that welfare would be greater; nor can I see any change in our autonomy as a nation and our independence in dealing with other countries."

His speech caused quite a stir,

not only because of its timing,

but because his remarks are at variance with the publicly expressed opinions of both Sir John Kerr and the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser.

Sir Roden said that while he

distrusted opinion polls which

showed that the strength of

republicanism was between 28

and 54 per cent, there was obviously a sizable body of opinion in this country which feels that republicanism is a better form of government.

But, he said, those arguing for a republican Australia must consider just where and how a change in the system of constitutional monarchy would benefit the country. He could not see the costs of government being reduced, or that government and financial relationships between the Commonwealth, the states and local government would be improved.

"I cannot see that taxation would be less, or that welfare would be greater; nor can I see any change in our autonomy as a nation and our independence in dealing with other countries."

His speech caused quite a stir,

not only because of its timing,

but because his remarks are at variance with the publicly expressed opinions of both Sir John Kerr and the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser.

Sir Roden said that while he

distrusted opinion polls which

showed that the strength of

republicanism was between 28

and 54 per cent, there was obviously a sizable body of opinion in this country which feels that republicanism is a better form of government.

But, he said, those arguing for a republican Australia must consider just where and how a change in the system of constitutional monarchy would benefit the country. He could not see the costs of government being reduced, or that government and financial relationships between the Commonwealth, the states and local government would be improved.

"I cannot see that taxation would be less, or that welfare would be greater; nor can I see any change in our autonomy as a nation and our independence in dealing with other countries."

His speech caused quite a stir,

not only because of its timing,

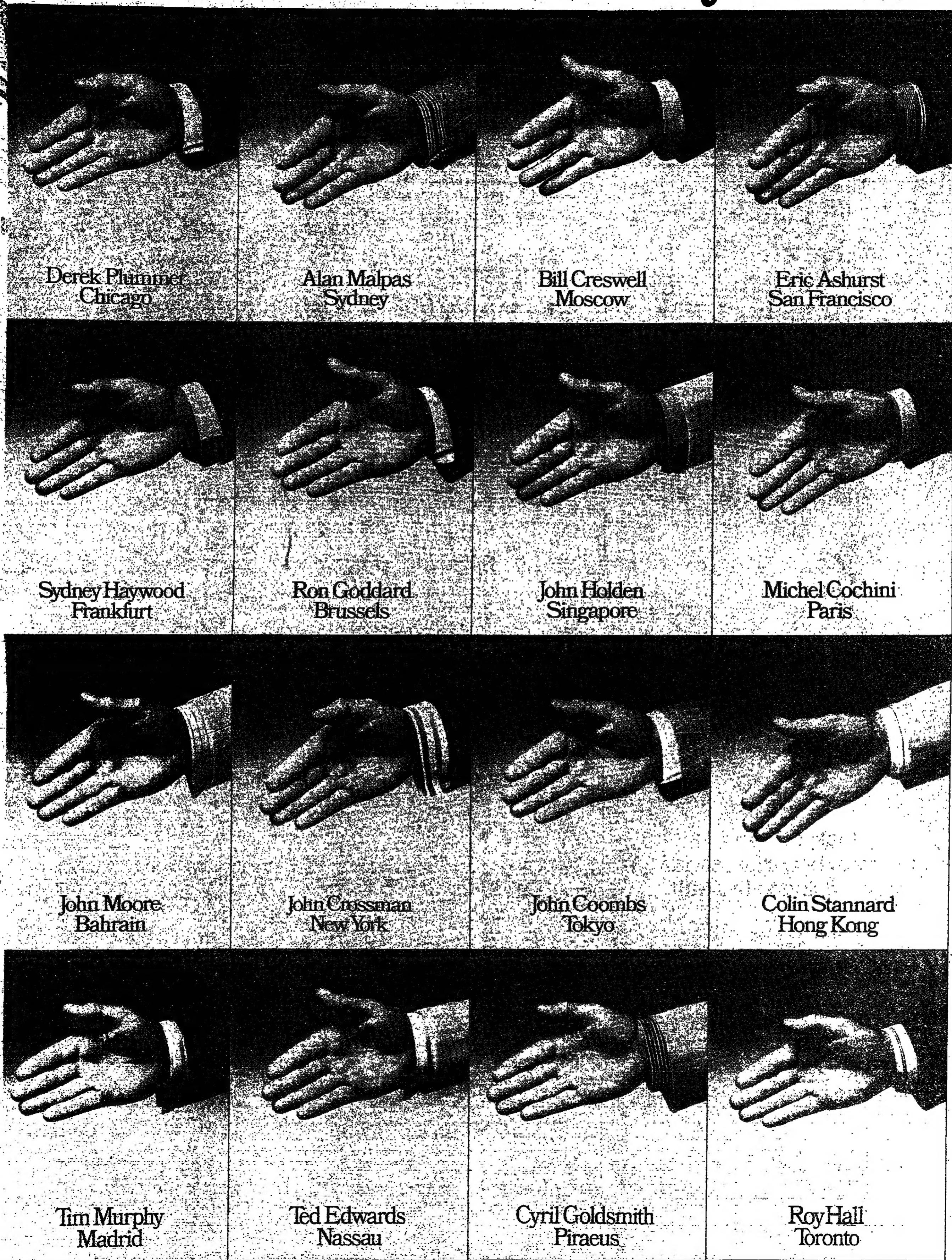
but because his remarks are at variance with the publicly expressed opinions of both Sir John Kerr and the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser.

Sir Roden said that while he

distrusted opinion polls which

showed that the strength of

NatWest International welcomes you abroad.



International financing for major corporations. Assistance to UK exporters. Dealing in the world's currencies—buying, selling, lending, and deposit taking. Global movement of funds. Specialist services for international industries such as oil, gas, shipping, etc.

 **National Westminster Bank Group**
You've got us just where you want us.

HOME NEWS

Mr Jones condemns Government on pensions

By Tim Jones
Labour Reporter

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, yesterday warned the Labour Party that grave harm would be inflicted on the "moral and solidarity of the movement" unless it acted to implement pensions.

In a letter to Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the party, he condemned the Government for not implementing successive Labour Party and TUC conference commitments on pensions.

He called on the Labour Party executive for "an immediate undertaking" that at the party conference in September an "absolute assurance" will be given that everything possible will be done.

Both the party and the TUC, Mr Jones stated, are committed to bringing pensions up to at least half of average earnings for married couples and a third of that level for single pensioners.

He criticized the recent £2.50 and £2.20 pension increases as inadequate. "The serious plight of many pensioners in the current inflationary situation cannot be doubted, and this union believes that the Labour Party must clearly identify with the needs of the people."

The letter ended: "This commitment to the needs of our retired people cannot be further neglected without grave harm to the morale and solidarity of the movement."

MP alleges confusion on invalid tricycles

By Pat Healy

Contradictory statements by government ministers over the reason for phasing out the invalid tricycle has led to the matter being referred to Sir Idwal Pugh, the Parliamentary Commissioner:

Mr Jeffery Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham Perry Barr, said yesterday that Sir Idwal had told him that there seemed to be prima facie evidence of maladministration, but that he would make inquiries before deciding whether to investigate.

Mr Rooker's evidence cites a series of ministerial statements which, he says, contradict each other and leave tricycle drivers confused as to the real reason for phasing out the vehicle. In a brief prepared for Sir Idwal, Mr Rooker points out that Mr Enda, Secretary of State for Social Services, first stated that the decision was caused by the failure of the vehicle to meet international regulations to which Britain must subscribe.

But Mr Rooker's own research of the relevant directives from the European Economic Community showed that they did not apply to three-wheel vehicles. Mr Rooker also contends that the directives are not binding on member states.

When he raised the issue again he was told by Mr Morris, Under-Secretary of State for the Disabled, that the "factor of real significance" was that the tricycle could not go on meeting Britain's own road safety regulations. Those regulations were passed in June 1976, a month before the decision to phase out the invalid tricycle was announced.

Before the regulations were presented formally to Parliament, they were discussed between officials at the departments of transport and health to clear the situation on invalid tricycles, Mr Horan, Minister of Transport, told Mr Rooker in a letter disclosed yesterday.

Mr Horan wrote that the regulations "do not impose criteria which will preclude invalid vehicles issued by the Department of Health and Social Security being used on the roads of this country".

The interdepartmental meeting agreed that the invalid tricycle would be able to meet present approval requirements,

Mr Horan wrote. The vehicle was now undergoing tests with a view to granting it approval under the new regulations which would apply to new vehicles manufactured October 1, 1977, and first registered on or after April 1, 1978.

Mr Rooker said yesterday that he had told Sir Idwal that the uncertainty facing existing tricycles drivers amounted to injustice. So did the fact that about a thousand disabled people in Britain had been denied tricycles since last August.

"Existing tricycle drivers have been given repeated assurances but no guarantee that there will be another vehicle adapted to their needs," Mr Rooker said.

Sir Idwal's office said yesterday that they were awaiting substantive reply from the Department of Health before deciding whether to investigate the issue. If they went ahead it would be a limited investigation on the reasons behind the Government's decision to phase out the invalid tricycle.

The letter concluded: "This commitment to the needs of our retired people cannot be further neglected without grave harm to the morale and solidarity of the movement."

The Honours System 1: Fascination persists despite the demands for abolition

The great British obsession with 'pelf and place'

By Peter Hennessy

"Looking through the photographs in the New Year Honours list, I am struck (as usual) by the quite exceptional ugliness and vulgarity of the faces displayed there. It seems to be almost the rule that the kind of person who earns the right to call himself 'Lord Percy de Falcontowers' should look at best like an overfed publican and at worst like a tax-collector with a diabolical ulcer" — George Orwell, Tribune, January 7, 1944.

How the recipients of Sir Harold Wilson's patronage would have inspired the polemicist in Orwell had he lived to witness their preference! Sound and fury about the honours system has been one of the few stable features of postwar life in Britain. Our obsession with "pelf and place" to borrow a phrase from the Red Flag, has provided much therapeutic satisfaction for our more radical citizens and both wonder and amusement for foreign observers.

On Saturday morning a bumper Jubilee Honours list will be published. Unless it contains a knighthood for Mr Peter Jay, the Prime Minister's son-in-law, or a peerage for Mr Tom McCaffrey, Mr Callaghan's press secretary, its very normality may do much to heal the memory of Sir Harold's creations.

There could be nothing better than a British Empire Medal for a school janitor; a



Sir Antony Part: Full sash and insignia.

Mr Wedgwood Benn: Keen photographer.

CBE for a beekeeper or two and a knighthood for an exporter of nuts and bolts for rescuing the reputation of the system from the former Prime Minister's cheeky risk-taking.

But fascination with honours and occasional calls for their abolition or reform will persist.

It is not simply a matter of envy or class fixation. Perhaps that original economist and socialist, Professor Fred Hirsch, of Warwick University, pointed towards an answer in his book *Social Limits to Growth*, published earlier this year.

Addressing the riddle of why greater affluence tends to make people more miserable,

he declared there were certain good things in life, paintings, country cottages with fine views, which were subject to physical limits and permanent scarcity, available to but a privileged few whatever the general level of prosperity. Positional goods, Professor Hirsch concluded them.

If all there was a positional good it is an honour. The lists are subject to strict numerical quotas, related only on special occasions such as a coronation or a jubilee. If Professor Hirsch is right, however rich and harmonious British society might become, honours will remain a source of heat rather than light.

The case for honours is well known. They are a cheap and reputable way of rewarding voluntary service and exceptional merit and bring harmless pleasure twice a year to those upon whom they are conferred, their families and friends. But some who accept such a sensible justification believe masters could be better arranged if the element of personal prime ministerial patronage was removed.

Sir Harold's memorable efforts would surely have been impossible if a commission of wise men and women, drawn from a representative spread of society, had been responsible for making recommendations to the Queen. It is difficult to imagine a future prime minister relinquishing voluntarily so potent a weapon of personal patronage as the honours system.

The radical case for root-and-branch reform of the honours system will be made at this year's Labour Party conference in a report from a working group on the machinery of government appointed by the party's national executive committee.

An early item on its agenda will be reconsideration of a paper drafted in 1964 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, the former Lord Stansgate and now Secretary of State for Energy. In accordance with Mr Benn's views the group will probably recommend that honours should be awarded only for acts of gallantry or examples of conspicuous merit.

It is also Mr Benn's more amusing observation: contemporary social see his public image worst, who has inspired choices honours in recent years. As Secretary of State for Industry he had a battle royal, permanent secretary equally strong mind Antony Part, over agreements and the Bill.

Later Sir Antony's vocation was rewarded by his promotion to GC day he was due to Buckingham Palace to it, Mr Benn noticed his trousers and tail coat, such form of dress office.

On being told the re-

such attire, Mr Benn ex-

great measure for Sir

and asked, as a keen

photographer, if he might

a permanent record

occasion. Sir Antony,

shyly, agreed and was c

for ever, surrounded by embarrassed members

private office staff, sat

of the secretariat National

Mineworkers' banner.

Mr Benn carried around

department to the people

For Mr Benn it enca

to perfection at the iron

life. In full colour,

adorn the dustjacket

political memoirs when

gets round to writing the

Tomorrow How the

One

to

ever

Bad buys

foreign

duty-free

stores

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Goods bought free on

holidays abroad in

more than a hundred

throughout the world,

airlines, airport

ferries.

Items such as

watches and tapes

which are not subject to

duty, frequently offer

little saving, it was disc

Often, the customer is

only value-added tax

such countries as Aus

West Germany even

no charge in duty-free

The saving may be

by the trader's mark

international different

Better savings are

available on goods

excise duty, such as

robacco and perfume.

Holiday Which? says p

better little duty and

cheaper in department

at home.

Another bad buy is

which is usually che

shops and supermarket

Britain than at duty-free

Others, such as

cost less in super

abroad. Prices for tab

may be higher w

paid in the wine-grow

ries.

Typical savings, the

sue suggests, are £1

spirits, £2 on VSOP cognac

£1.50 on 200 cigarettes

Dutch cigars are

bought in Holland, c

would seldom save o

free samples, and costs

usually "quite a lot

at home".

Duty-free shops shou

clear exactly what dut

xes are being saved, pi

zinc says, and the go

for customers should

be the price at home".

Comparatively, Air

Malta and Luxe

most duty-free bargain

airlines. British airpo

ports are generally bett

abroad, but Malta, Luxe

Venice and Turin are

still.

Main ferry lines

little, but prices are

ably higher on routes

many and Scandinavia

are examined as a replace

ment for the plutonium

breeder. The idea forms a

centrepiece of President Carter's

policy on a nuclear programme

that avoids proliferation issues.

Concluded

Increasing efficiency of uranium resources

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A shadow minister last night accused the Liberals of sacrificing their beliefs over direct elections to Europe.

Mr Norman Lamont, spokesman on industry, told a meeting in his constituency of Kingston upon Thames that the Liberals were prepared to jeopardize the prospect of European elections "for the dim and remote hope of some electoral advantage".

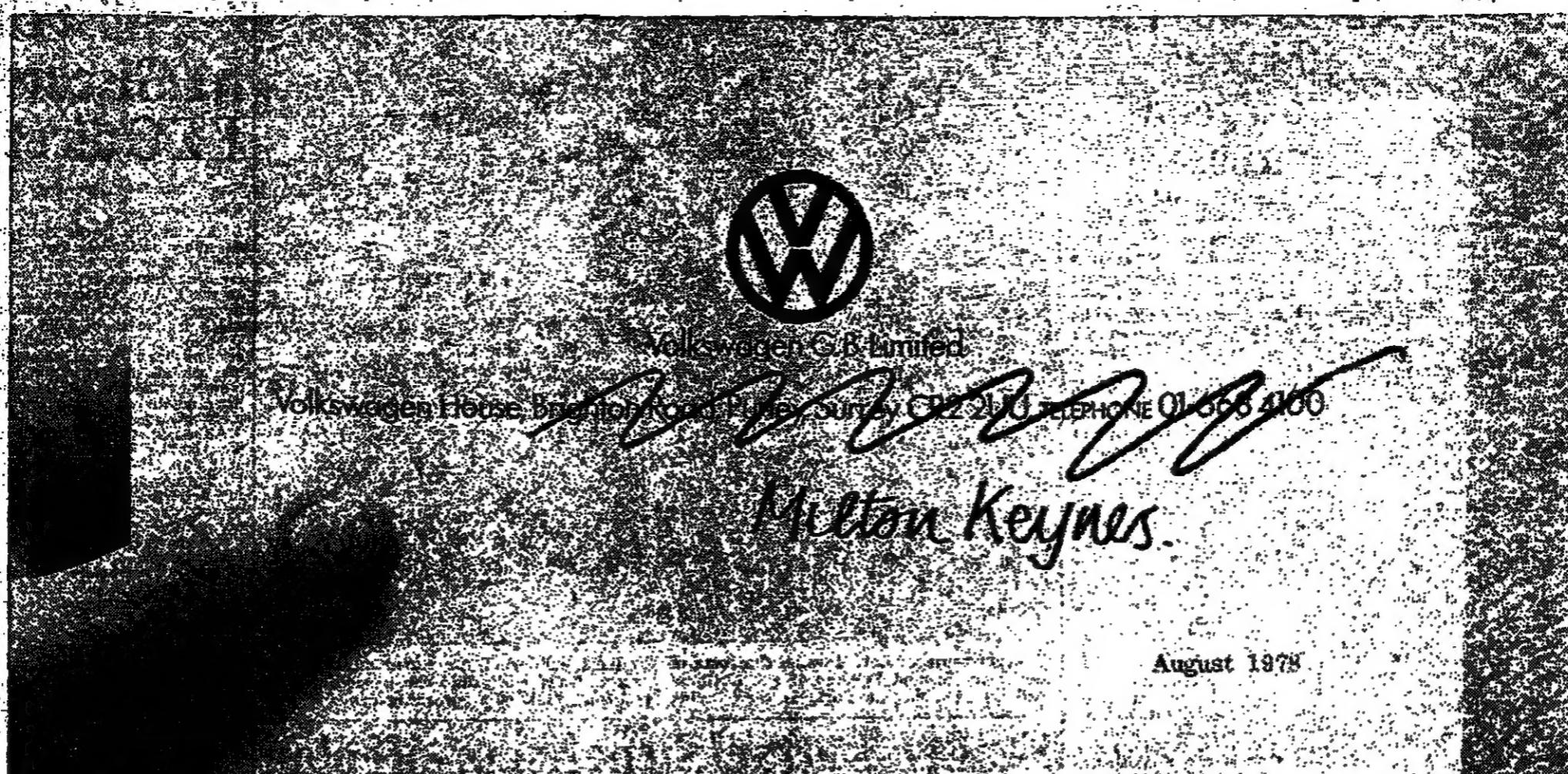
He said he was referring to the recent "accommodating statement" by Mr Steel, the

Liberal leader, on the Government's decision to allow a free vote on the principle of direct elections. Mr Steel had declared: "What the Government abstentions or agreements to differ is entirely a question for them; we must be patient and understand their dilemma."

Mr Lamont commented: "If direct elections did not take place the blame would rest with the Liberal Party, who will have sacrificed their own long-held beliefs for the futile hope of narrow party advantage."

The arguments for reprocessing are about increasing the efficiency of using the finite resources of uranium in the world. Countries like Britain, Germany and Japan have no appreciable known deposits of uranium. France has a small amount of indigenous material. Thus those countries differ from the United States and Canada in their attitude to the need for reprocessing.

</div



One major improvement to Volkswagen you'll never find on a Volkswagen.

It's no use looking under the bonnet, or indeed in the boot.

You see, our major improvement is in fact one brand new Volkswagen. And you'll find it in Milton Keynes.

A £7 million Volkswagen big enough to take 500 people, all under one roof.

Let us explain.

Our latest Volkswagen isn't a car, it's our new company headquarters.

We're Volkswagen G.B. Limited, the people responsible for all the sales and after-care of VWs and Audis in this country.

Now, we've always believed that our company should run just as efficiently as our cars do.

But with five separate warehouses scattered about the country miles away from our central administration, and VWs and Audis ever on the increase, this could prove increasingly difficult.

Which is why we've decided, as from

next year, to concentrate our resources in one strategic spot.

The new city of Milton Keynes.

We needed to grow. Milton Keynes found us 23 acres.

We needed fast distribution for our parts and accessories. Milton Keynes is right next to the M1.

And it's central, which is important when you've got 350 dealers.

But above all, we needed to consider our workforce.

Happily, Milton Keynes Development Corporation share our philosophy that people work best in the best possible environment.

In short, our new Volkswagen is our investment in the future.

Of course, our change of address won't change our cars.

But as far as our after sales servicing is concerned, we believe it's very much a move in the right direction.

ST EUROPE

Alians puzzled over identities of senators who switched their secret votes on the abortion Bill

By Peter Nichols
June 8
An unexpected defeat in the Senate of the Bill leaves the lay deeply divided, and the Christians are strangely silent about their victory.

The Republicans have called for a new Bill that would be acceptable to as many shades of opinion as possible.

The first hypothesis would be that the misgivings of many of their own women supporters. They now know that their efforts have been defeated by a small group of unidentified members of the lay parties, some seven in all.

They took advantage of the secrecy of the vote to destroy the Bill.

Senators Barbara, leader of the Communist senators, said: "I am a realist. I believe today that the object is to put off the decision in the way of agreement among the democratic forces on a governmental programme and conduct."

He was referring to the negotiations about to be resumed between Christians and those parties of which the most important is the communist party, indirectly supporting the minority Christian Democratic government in Parliament.

His statement once again raises the question of the identity of the senators who changed sides at the last minute.

Some Communists are also suggesting that the majority of Socialists, unhappy at the prospect of a continuing agreement between the Communists and the Christian Democrats, and some Socialists are staying silent in order to help draft a

public move is also to head off the possibility of a referendum which they feel would damage to the country this period of crisis.

Estimate that the Bill, as substantially modified, the Senate debates approval by the Chamber of Deputies. This will be round the Senate, which does not defend Bill to be in again for at least six months.

More than any of the lay parties, they voted to help draft a

Ian plea for Kadar freedom

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, June 8

Because of the "very serious human problem" of evacuees from Mozambique, the Portuguese Red Cross is requiring increased emergency aid from the League of Red Cross Societies.

Evacuees are continuing to reach Portugal at the rate of 100 to 200 daily, in tropical clothing and with very little luggage.

The league expects that by the end of the summer their numbers will have reached 20,000. Some are travelling by way of Angola, which is itself contributing to the exodus.

They are the people who earlier this year were given the choice of taking Mozambique nationality or leaving the country. The original May 15 deadline for them to leave was put back to June 30 and is expected to be postponed again as required.

While the majority are recognized as Portuguese, there are many of mixed race, and also of Chinese, Pakistani, Indian or Greek origin, whose papers are not in order.

A visitor to Maputo said some evacuees were having to wait for a long time at the airport.

The Soviet airline Aeroflot is said to have undertaken all other carriers, including Deta, the Mozambique national company, to offering cheap transport to Lisbon via Moscow.

As the departures continue, the chief preoccupation of the Mozambique authorities has been the problem of refugees from Rhodesia, estimated at from 30,000 to 45,000, whose requirements in blankets, food, medical care and accommodation are beyond their resources.

While international aid from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and other agencies is arriving, thousands of people are suffering acute privation in overcrowded camps.

They are receiving one meal a day of maize and stockfish.

Pig plan gives more to British producers

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, June 8

A plan approved here today by the European Community to help the EEC's pigmeat industry will give British producers an immediate 4.8 per cent price rise.

But because it will also increase import subsidies, stiffening the competition from Denmark—it is estimated that the net benefit would be some less, probably about 3.7 per cent.

The implementation of the plan awaits an advisory opinion of the pigmeat management committee on Friday.

The Commission's proposals, which were drawn up by Mr Gundelach, the EEC Commissioner responsible for agriculture, are designed largely to meet Britain's complaints that its pig breeders are being undercut by unreasonably low-priced imports of Danish ham and bacon, which benefit from EEC-subsidized subsidies.

In January, Britain started paying a matched aid to its pig producers to offset the effects of EEC import subsidies.

Friends of Minister Andreo, the French Minister, do, however, express the hope that the result will not have heartened too much the pro-agriculture wing of his party which distrusts his experiment of governing with Communists help.

Refugees flocking from Mozambique need aid

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, June 8

Because of the "very serious human problem" of evacuees from Mozambique, the Portuguese Red Cross is requiring increased emergency aid from the League of Red Cross Societies.

Evacuees are continuing to reach Portugal at the rate of 100 to 200 daily, in tropical clothing and with very little luggage.

The league expects that by the end of the summer their numbers will have reached 20,000. Some are travelling by way of Angola, which is itself contributing to the exodus.

They are the people who earlier this year were given the choice of taking Mozambique nationality or leaving the country. The original May 15 deadline for them to leave was put back to June 30 and is expected to be postponed again as required.

While the majority are recognized as Portuguese, there are many of mixed race, and also of Chinese, Pakistani, Indian or Greek origin, whose papers are not in order.

A visitor to Maputo said some evacuees were having to wait for a long time at the airport.

The Soviet airline Aeroflot is said to have undertaken all other carriers, including Deta, the Mozambique national company, to offering cheap transport to Lisbon via Moscow.

As the departures continue, the chief preoccupation of the Mozambique authorities has been the problem of refugees from Rhodesia, estimated at from 30,000 to 45,000, whose requirements in blankets, food, medical care and accommodation are beyond their resources.

While international aid from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and other agencies is arriving, thousands of people are suffering acute privation in overcrowded camps.

They are receiving one meal a day of maize and stockfish.

OVERSEAS

President cuts 'unending flow of arms' to Iran by barring \$4,000m jet fighter sale

From Bernard Weinraub
Washington

The United States Administration has decided against selling 250 advanced fighter aircraft to Iran, as part of President Carter's new policy of reducing conventional arms sales abroad.

The decision means a potential loss of thousands of millions of dollars for the Northrop Corporation.

Last week the Administration withheld the sale of 110 A7 attack-fighter jets to Pakistan.

With active support from the Navy, Northrop had promoted the sale late last year of the as yet undeveloped F18L, a land-based version of a new Navy fighter. As a result Iran proposed in September to buy 250 F18Ls, offering to pay the cost of developing the lightweight fighter as a replacement for its F4 Phantom II.

The projected sale was placed under consideration by the Carter Administration.

According to Pentagon estimates, the modified F18, which was due for delivery to Iran in the 1980s, would have cost \$15.8m (about £9.2m) each, 250 would cost about £4,000m.

One unusual feature of the projected deal was that the sale was instigated by Northrop without the express approval of the Defense Department.

Moreover, Iran was prepared to finance the development of the

land-based version of the F18,

thus perhaps seeing a precedent for a foreign country to influence weapons development and foreign military sales programmes in the United States.

The proposed sale also seems to conflict with the promise in the policy to sharply reduce American arms sales abroad, except to certain treaty allies, such as NATO countries.

The policy states: "Controls will be binding unless extraordinary circumstances necessitate a Presidential exception, or where I determine that continued friendly to the United States must depend on the policy which bars coproduction

agreements for significant weapons.

Moreover, Iran is not regarded to be in danger of attack from any of its neighbours. The arms policy states: "The United States will henceforth view arms transfers as an exceptional foreign policy instrument, to be used only in instances where it can be clearly demonstrated that the transfer contributes to our national security interests."

The proposed sale also seems to conflict with the promise in the policy to sharply reduce American arms sales abroad, except to certain treaty allies, such as NATO countries.

The policy states: "Controls will be binding unless extraordinary circumstances necessitate a Presidential exception, or where I determine that continued friendly to the United States must depend on the policy which bars coproduction

of significant weapons.

Since 1972 Iran has spent more than \$15,000m on military equipment ranging from advanced aircraft to tanks.

New York Times News Service.

Mr Carter's tax return given routine audit

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, June 8

President Carter's income tax return for 1975, the year he made the transition from being Georgia governor to businessman, is being audited by the Internal Revenue Service. This was confirmed today by the White House spokesman.

The spokesman, Mr Jody Powell, said the audit was "apparently routine" and he added: "There are no allegations of discrepancies or wrongdoing." Another spokesman later stated that Mr Carter wanted his return reviewed regularly by the tax authorities in this way for every year he is in office.

All Americans who claim other than the "standard deductions" or allowances from their income tax must file self-assessments of their income and claimed deductions every April. A computer reviews all returns and anything out of the average is automatically flagged and usually called for "audit".

According to newspapers, Mr Carter's 1975 return contained a \$41.02 (about £24) depreciation deduction for a new peanut shell, bought for his warehouse and brokerage business in Plains, Georgia.

The last President whose income tax audit turned out disastrously was, of course, Mr Richard Nixon.

Syrian Foreign Minister begins Beirut talks

Beirut, June 8.—Mr Abd al-Hamid Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, arrived here today and immediately began talks with President Saris of the Palestinian guerrillas. Syria is reported to have reached an understanding with guerrilla leaders in Damascus for an armistice programme that would regulate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

In a statement Mr Khaddam, who once headed his country's efforts to mediate in the Lebanese war, said he would review with Lebanese leaders "national interests and all issues related to the situation in Lebanon".

Among the proposed agenda

items, Government sources here said, is a timetable for Arab League peace-keeping forces to enforce new controls on the Palestinian guerrillas. Syria is reported to have reached an understanding with guerrilla leaders in Damascus for an armistice programme that would regulate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

An indication of this came in a statement in Damascus by Mr Khalid Faour, chairman of the Palestine National Council, that the guerrillas tried in getting involved in Lebanon's civil war.—Reuters and AP.

Polish dissident writer freed after union plea

Warsaw, June 8.—Mr Jan Jozef Lipski, a literary critic, and one of six members of the dissident Polish Workers' Defence Committee arrested last month, was released today, a spokesman for the semi-official Interpress news agency said.

The spokesman, who telephoned western correspondents, gave no further details, but a committee member said Mr Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, chairman of the official Writers' Union, had been to see the prosecutor-general earlier today to seek Mr Lipski's release.

Reuters.

Now London-Riyadh non-stop 5 times weekly by Jumbo.**Only Saudia has flights capital to capital.**

Because so many people want to go to Riyadh direct, we are adding a new, all-Jumbo non-stop 747 service from Heathrow.*

This exclusive new service plus our regular TriStar schedule, gives you a choice of 13 flights weekly to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (including flights to Jeddah and Dhahran). Our new schedule makes it much easier for you to plan your business schedule.

Saudia is the only airline to take you there in the spacious comfort of an all wide-bodied service - no matter which flight you choose.

More routes, more service.

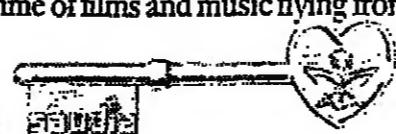
Our new non-stop Jumbo schedule is only one way with which Saudia gives you more service.

Within the Kingdom we operate an exclusive flight network to 10 cities backed by a 'when you want to go' frequency.

We have the biggest fleet operating in the Middle East, too. We've scores of daily flights to Cairo, Bahrain, Dubai, Kuwait—all the important centres.

Becoming bigger doesn't mean we've forgotten how to treat you, either. Saudis are born to hospitality. And it shows. In the manner you're welcomed aboard and with the lavishness of our menus.

We know how to entertain you as well. Saudia is the only airline with a full programme of films and music flying from Europe to Saudi Arabia.

**More cargo.**

With our fleet of DC8 cargo freighters backed up by the cargo capacity of 747s and TriStars, we offer the highest frequency and greatest cargo capacity between London and the Kingdom.

The key to the heart of the Middle East.

Saudi Arabia being one of the world's richest markets, is the heart of the Middle East's commercial world.

Saudia knows the region best because we've been flying there for more than 30 years. And we can help you unlock this wealthy market by making your travel much easier.

Your travel agent has all the flight details, or call us direct.

*From 1st June

saudia
SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES
Member of IATA

Key to the heart of the Middle East

TELEPHONE: LONDON 01-993 7777. MANCHESTER 061-833 9575

COMMONWEALTH.

Uganda announces Britons may not leave country and warns against rescue attempts

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 8.—Uganda today announced a ban on Britons leaving the country.

There are thought to be about 240 Britons in Uganda; many of them are missionaries while others are business and professional people. They have already been warned by the British Government they remain in Uganda at their own risk.

Uganda radio said today that General Mustafa Adrisi, the Vice-President, who is in charge of the country in President Amin's absence, had given the order that no Britons should leave. Security forces were instructed to ensure that they did not leave, and particularly to watch small border crossings which are not normally used by my non-Africans.

The radio added that a decision on the future of the Britons would await the return of President Amin.

The radio also reported that Ugandan radar had detected "British reconnaissance planes" approaching, but that it had not yet been crossing the border. If any such plane did enter Ugandan air space, it would be shot down, the radio said.

It was also announced that Ugandan security forces had seized a "portable British-made communications system" that had been "smuggled" into the

country. It would now be used by Uganda's security forces.

The radio warned that there could be no question of any attempt to rescue the Britons now in Uganda, as they are scattered all over the country.

A few days ago, President Amin, angered by the British Government's insistence that he should not attend the Commonwealth Conference, had threatened some unspecified action against Britain. It was then expected that the Britons now in Uganda might be barred from leaving.

Britons who remain in Uganda, however, are accustomed to tension and are unlikely to panic. There is no news of any restriction on their movement within Uganda, but in the present situation they would be unlikely to make any long journeys, and are more likely to remain quietly in their homes.

Our Business Staff writes: The Foreign Office estimates there are about 100 Britons working for commercial organizations in Uganda. However, it admits that it is difficult to assess the precise total because not all are registered with the Foreign Office and of those who are, not all may be in the country at any given moment.

Among British companies with personnel thought to be in Uganda at present are banks such as Barclays, Standard and Gindlays, all of which have operating subsidiaries there, and trading companies such as Lonrho and Unilever.

The British church presence

West Papua group seeks help

Dakar, June 8.—The self-styled Revolutionary Provisional Government of West Papua New Guinea, which is pledged to fight for the independence of the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya, has appealed for help to Commonwealth leaders meeting in London.

In a plea to Commonwealth countries, Mr Bernard Tengku, the group's Dakar-based foreign affairs minister, asked for "moral and material assistance in our national liberation struggle".

The group's military wing attempted to disrupt the recent Indonesian general elections in Irian Jaya—formerly Dutch-ruled West New Guinea—and its guerrillas are being pursued by Indonesian troops.

The group has an information office here with its headquarters in Holland.—Reuter.

London summit to deal with sport boycott call

Nairobi, June 8.—African delegates attending the Commonwealth heads of government conference in London will support a decision of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to continue the sporting boycott of New Zealand, a senior Kenyan sports official said here today.

Mr Mamasek Oisobe, the administrative secretary of Kenya's National Sports Council said that, if the conference could not solve the matter, "our boycott of next year's Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Canada, would be more severe than that of last July's Montreal Olympics."

He told reporters that the London conference, which began today, "may be the last potential hope for an end to the boycott before the Edmonton games, and it appears to carry the weight to solve the issue."

The conference has on its agenda the African boycott of

New Zealand, a result of that country's sporting links with South Africa. N African Commonwealth nation participated in the Montreal Olympics.

Earlier this year, the OAU Ministerial Council passed a resolution urging member-countries to carry on with the sports boycott of New Zealand and any other country that allows sports exchanges with South Africa.

If New Zealand delegates to the London conference can give an assurance that this will not be the case any more, we shall waive the wholesale ban and concentrate it only on rugby. Should they not, the boycott will stay, and will be more severe in future—at the World Cup athletics meeting in Dusseldorf, West Germany, in September, and the Commonwealth Games next year—as many sympathizers of the cause against apartheid will join us," Mr Oisobe said.

The empty chair: President Amin's place at the Lancaster House conference table opposite Mr Callaghan remained unoccupied yesterday.

Rhodesia drops power cut threat to Zambia

Salisbury, June 8.—Rhodesia today backed away from suggestions that it would cut Zambia off from the hydro-electric power of the Kariba dam in retaliation for military attacks.

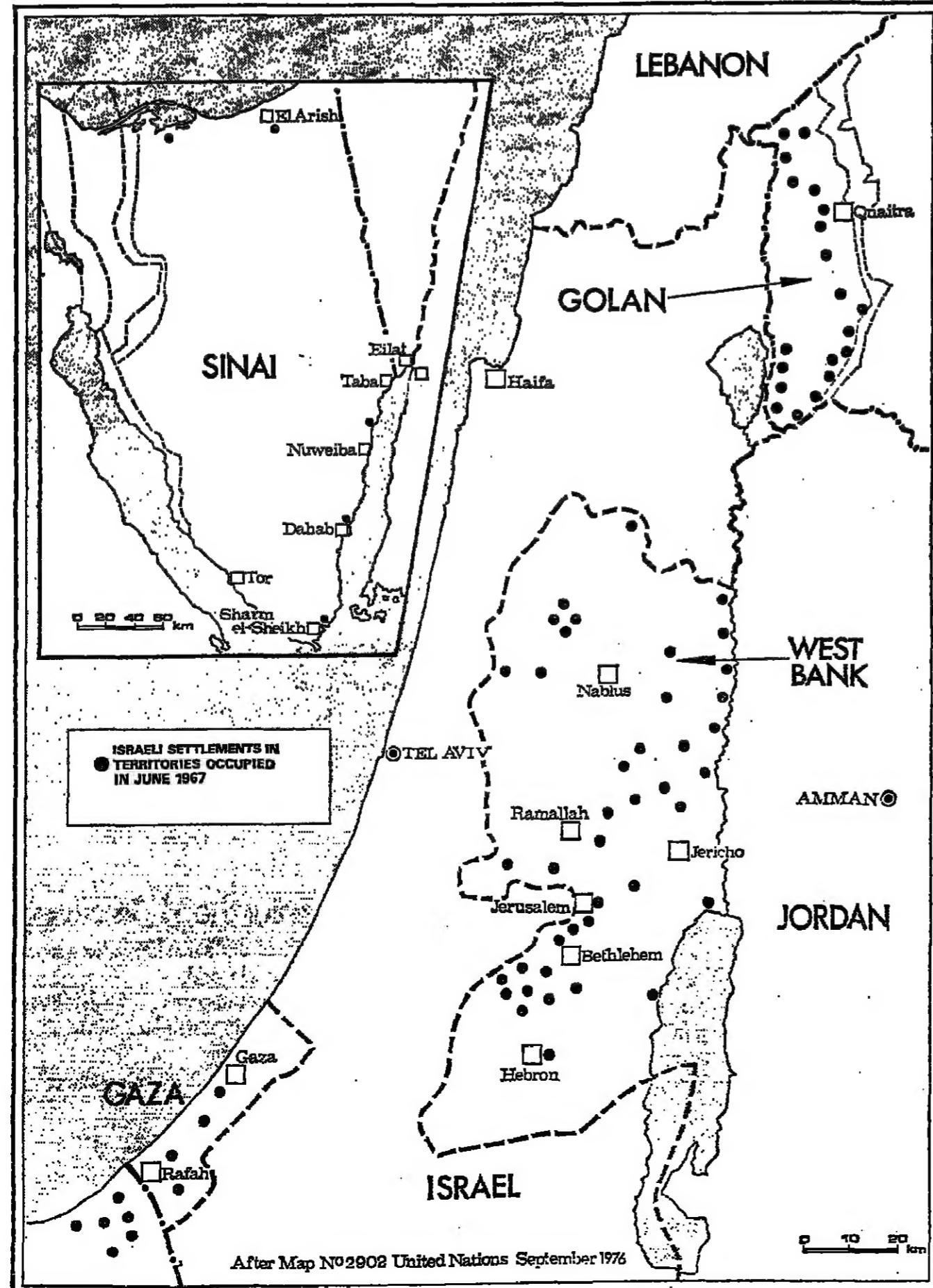
Mr Roger Hawkins, Minister of Combined Operations, said no such threat had been made or implied in a communiqué issued by him yesterday.

He said in an interview with the Rhodesia Herald that an inaccuracy in the statement had created the wrong impression. He apologized for saying that Zambia still drew a considerable proportion of its power requirements from the Rhodesian side of the dam.

In his statement yesterday, Mr Hawkins accused Zambia of a "criminal act of aggression" in the rocket attack on the Rhodesian town of Kariba last Saturday.

Before the statement was issued, a Rhodesian Government official drew the attention of correspondents to the references to Zambia's dependence on the dam. If the power switches were thrown, he said, "all of Zambia's copper mines would be flooded in three days".

Is this a map of peace, or of colonisation and aggrandizement?



Conference notebook by Michael Leapman

Eavesdropping devices tune in to the great men's small talk

Excitement over whether President Amin will or will not turn up is becoming a cherished tradition of these Commonwealth conferences. This is the third time it has happened: four years ago, before the Ottawa conference, he asked the Queen to provide him with an escort of Scots Guards. She churlishly refused.

The tradition is that, at the end of the excitement, he stays away, but I would not be foolish enough to predict with certainty that it will happen this time. There are even some who would welcome his attendance, while not denying that Britain is a cleaner and better place without him.

These could easily include members of the New Zealand delegation, who would welcome any diversion from the criticism they expect to receive about sporting links with South Africa. And they certainly include members of the press who, after the first couple of days of these conferences, find it devilish hard to find anything exciting to write about.

The extent of press coverage of his arrival plans must encourage President Amin in his eccentricity. "Why should he come?" wondered one experienced reporter. "He has got the publicity he wanted, any way. He throws a crumb and we all scramble for it."

This view was echoed by Mr Callaghan at the opening garden party for delegates and reporters. "Forget about Amin," he readily advised someone who asked about him.

"You are playing his game at the moment."

Persistent questioning on the view Mr Callaghan expressed when sending his fellow leaders out of the conference room to attend the party, "Sonny Ramon [Commonwealth Secretary-General] says it is to be a social meeting with the press. Personally, I've never known a social

meeting with the press."

I was able to hear that throwaway remark of the Prime Minister's thanks to an excellent device known as an induction loop set. This was issued to enable reporters to listen to the opening ceremony, but it also plugged us into some of the informal chat between leaders that I have always longed to be able to overhear.

Before the opening, Mr Callaghan was performing William Tellian feats of memory, with President Kaunda of Zambia sitting next to him. He was recalling a meeting of the Fabian Society which they had both attended in Dorking in 1957, along with Mr Harry Nkumbula, who used to be Mr Kaunda's rival Zambian leader.

"What happened to Harry Nkumbula?" Mr Callaghan wondered. "Is he still alive?" Mr Kaunda, less audibly, indicated that he was, but was suffering from some nasty disabilities. "That is a great pity," said Mr Callaghan. "He is not the first one."

There was still time to fill before the opening speech, which could not be made early because of television coverage. One who asked about him

too close a connection

with the jubilee port Secretaries' embroidery too close a connection with the conference will be mown down by th

hold Cavalry.

As for the picture, it is a bit of a tussle about whether it is

called a jubilee port

Secretaries' embroidery

too close a connection

with the conference will

be mown down by th

hold Cavalry.

For the picture, it is

a bit of a tussle about whether it is

called a jubilee port

Secretaries' embroidery

too close a connection

with the conference will

be mown down by th

hold Cavalry.

For the picture, it is

a bit of a tussle about whether it is

called a jubilee port

Secretaries' embroidery

too close a connection

with the conference will

be mown down by th

hold Cavalry.

For the picture, it is

a bit of a tussle about whether it is

called a jubilee port

Secretaries' embroidery

too close a connection

with the conference will

be mown down by th

hold Cavalry.

For the picture, it is

a bit of a tussle about whether it is

called a jubilee port

Secretaries' embroidery

too close a connection

with the conference will

be mown down by th

hold Cavalry.

For the picture, it is

a bit of a tussle about whether it is

called a jubilee port

Secretaries' embroidery

too close a connection

with the conference will

be mown down by th

hold Cavalry.

For the picture, it is

a bit of a tussle about whether it is

called a jubilee port

Secretaries' embroidery

too close a connection

with the conference will

be mown down by th

hold Cavalry.

For the picture, it is

a bit of a tussle about whether it is

called a jubilee port

Secretaries' embroidery

too close a connection

with the conference will

be mown down by th

hold Cavalry.

For the picture, it is

a bit of a tussle about whether it is

called a jubilee port

Secretaries' embroidery

too close a connection

with the conference will

be mown down by th

hold Cavalry.

ISSUED BY THE COUNCIL FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ARAB-BRITISH UNDERSTANDING

For further information write to:
CAABU, 21 Collingham Road, London S.W.7

OVERSEAS

Right wing still seems to hold trump cards after Turkish election

By Robert Fisk
Ankara, June 8.

The radical social change proposed in Turkish politics in the aftermath of Sunday's general election is looking hourly less likely. In a series of press conferences in Ankara today, last night's right-wing parties who were thought to have lost the election were suggesting they might come back in power.

The Justice Party and the Republican People's Party have formed the main agenda and got 80 per cent of the votes," he said. "Now let us see them form the government and see the NSP as the main opposition party. These two can only cause crises and can never solve them. They are going to bring the patient here and call us as the surgeon to operate. The Government will be formed here."

It is not, of course, Mr Ecevit's intention to seek a coalition with his old enemies. He said: "I want to make the deep-rooted changes proposed in the programme." He came as near as he has yet done to asking for coalition partners. "Our doors are open to all parties who might wish to bring their support to the RPP and help democracy to survive," he said.

Half a mile away, Mr Suleiman Demirel was in his Justice Party headquarters, a smiling and clearly depressed Mr Ecevit's foil. Journalists had the 213 seats which the party had won would not allow him to make the deep-rooted changes proposed in the programme". He came as near as he has yet done to asking for coalition partners. "Our doors are open to all parties who might wish to bring their support to the RPP and help democracy to survive," he said.

Ironically, the RPP would have appeared to have scored more of a success if they had not repeatedly proclaimed at the beginning of the week that they had gained a minimum of 220 seats. Mr Ecevit, who is not an arrogant man, was made to look pompous and brash by such overconfidence.

Final unofficial results were:

Republican People's Party	213
Justice Party	185
Democratic Party	24
National Salvation Party	24
Independent Movement Party	16
Independents	4
Republican Renaissance Party	3
Total	450



Mr. Chip Carter, son of President Carter, and his wife, Caron, with a yeoman warden at the Tower of London yesterday. The couple, who have been invited to London by the Prime Minister for the jubilee, had lunch with Prince Charles at Buckingham Palace.

Filipinos are ordered to plant a tree a month

Manila, June 8.—President Marcos today ordered every Filipino to plant at least one tree each month for five years or face severe penalties.

Mr Marcos issued the order in a modified law decree which takes effect from next month applies to "all able-bodied citizens at least one tree a month."

President Marcos said it was every Filipino's duty to develop the country's natural resources. More abundant resources would prevent floods, droughts, and erosion, increase the water supply, expand farm productivity and "meet the ever-increasing demands of our exploding population."

A palace spokesman said the rights for them and they did what they could to ridicule Mrs Bryant's style of campaigning, with its references to Old Testament teaching.

In statements after the vote, homosexuals said they would continue to resist similar campaigns elsewhere and compare their situation to that of the blacks in the south. At the Four Seasons Hotel, in Miami Beach, last night, where they had hoped to have a victory celebration, they sang "We shall overcome", the traditional civil rights song...

They also commented bitterly on the attitude yesterday's vote reflected. Miss Jean O'Leary, executive director of the National Gay Task Force, said it had provided "all the evidence anyone could need of the extent and virulence of prejudice against lesbians and gay men in our society".

Mrs Bryant said the campaign was directed not at homosexuals themselves but at homosexuality, which she described as dangerous to the family, dangerous to our children, dangerous to our freedom of religion and freedom of choice, dangerous to our survival as one nation under God."

New York, June 8.—Homosexuals shouting "full rights for gays" paraded in San Francisco and New York early yesterday to protest against the repeal—Reuter.

Castro admission on political prisoners

Washington, June 8.—In an unusual public admission, President Castro has stated that there are "maybe 2,000 to 3,000" political prisoners in Cuba, as against more than 15,000 held one point in the early years of the revolution.

Dr. Castro made the disclosure in a recorded television interview with Miss Barbara Walters, the American Broadcasting Corporation news correspondent, due to be broadcast tomorrow night.

The Cuban leader said the prisoners were being detained "because of different counter-revolutionary causes". At one point, he said, "when the activity of the United States was more intensive against Cuba, we reached a point of having more than 15,000 prisoners".

So far as is known, this was the first time that Dr. Castro and 1984—AP.

Daley associate elected Mayor of Chicago

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, June 8.

Mr Michael Bilandic, a close associate of Mr Richard Daley, who was Mayor of Chicago for more than 20 years until his death last December, has won an overwhelming victory in the election to choose Mr. Daley's successor.

With counting of the ballots

in yesterday's election still incomplete, Mr. Bilandic had won

the Democratic primary election in April, defeating some challengers from within the party, the election was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Bilandic did little campaigning.

Mr. Bilandic is a Croatian-American who represented in the city council the district in which Mr. Daley lived. A spokesman said, with a good knowledge of what the levels of support are in Chicago, he is a strong mayor on Mr. Daley's death after announcing that he would not stand for election when that time came.

He was subsequently per-

suaded to change his mind, with the result that he now stands at the head of a political organization of considerable power.

every effort to bring out the vote for him.

In fact, once Mr. Bilandic had won the Democratic primary election in April, defeating some challengers from within the party, the election was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The second Tanzanian commentator agreed: "President Carter is openly encouraging and kindling a malicious publicity campaign unleashed by the bourgeois press over alleged Soviet violations of human rights saying 'such a stand can only be seen as another attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the USSR.' The campaign would not change communist states but could have an adverse effect on Soviet-American relations and affect détente as a whole."

Leading article, page 15.

Russia sees Mr Carter as 'enemy of detente'

Moscow, June 8.—The Soviet Union indicated today that it now regards President Carter as aligned with "enemies" of detente and accused him of trying to undermine the agreements reached at the 1975 Helsinki conference on European security.

Two commentaries by Tass news agency on the Carter Administration's report to Congress on implementation of the Helsinki agreements also suggested that Mr. Carter was responsible for "gross distortions" in the document.

The Tass accusations—one of which was that Mr. Carter personally was indulging in "the most absurd and wild concoctions" about the Soviet record on human rights—were the most virulent yet directed at the President by Moscow.

One of the commentaries, which was printed today by Pravda, said six clauses of the President's report—prepared by the State Department—leaves no doubt that it has been compiled by the "enemies" of detente.

This was the closest the Soviet Union has come to suggesting in several months of exchanges with the new Administration over human rights that Mr. Carter himself was working to ruin detente.

The report, it said, "grossly distorts the aims of detente, the USSR as a friend of freedom, of concord and mutual respect and of foreign policies while ignoring human rights violations in the United States itself."

The document, presented in a congressional panel on Monday by Mr. Vance, the Secretary of State, said in essence that the communist countries had failed to implement the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki accords.

The vehemence of the two Soviet commentaries, one written in Moscow and the other in Washington, is seen as reflecting Soviet concern over the Helsinki review conference opening next week in Belgrade. In recent weeks Soviet officials have been insisting that the meeting should take a positive approach and not become involved in arguments over human rights and related issues.

Both commentaries repeated what is becoming a theme of the Soviet offensive on human rights: "The Americans are Western agents."

The second Tanzanian commentator agreed: "President Carter is openly encouraging and kindling a malicious publicity campaign unleashed by the bourgeois press over alleged Soviet violations of human rights saying 'such a stand can only be seen as another attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the USSR.'

The campaign would not change communist states but could have an adverse effect on Soviet-American relations and affect détente as a whole."

Leading article, page 15.

Moscow refuses visa to British church delegate

The Soviet Embassy in London has refused to issue a visa to the Rev Paul Oestracher, chairman of British Amnesty, who was to have attended a conference in Moscow as part of a delegation from the British Council of Churches.

Mr. Wolf Mendl, of the Society of Friends, the council's other representative, has withdrawn from the conference in protest.

The Bishop of St Albans, the Rt. Rev. Robert Runcie, who is attending the meeting as personal representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, intends to raise the issue with the Soviet ambassador in Moscow, the council said.

The Rev. Howard Morison, general secretary of the council, has written to the Soviet Ambassador stating that the refusal of a visa to a British church representative was a serious breach of the spirit of the Helsinki agreement.

Leading article, page 15.

Comecon countries in Warsaw talks

Warsaw, June 8.—Prime ministers from the nine members of the Comecon group—Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Mongolia, China and Cuba—will hold their annual talks in Warsaw from June 21 to 23, it was reported—Reuter.

New clues in 1971 Greek murder of British girl

From Our Correspondent

Athens, June 8.—An Athens prosecutor who is looking for evidence that could justify the killing of Ann Chapman, a British freelance journalist, was interviewed by the police yesterday.

The committee is investigating allegations that congressmen were bribed in an attempt to influence decisions bearing on South Korea, Government or the Internal Revenue Service. The Justice Department is also investigating.

Meanwhile a former State Department official alleged that the statement in person to Mr. Alexander Lykourgos, the Athens lawyer acting for Mr. Edward Chapman, Miss Chapman's father, some 10 days ago.

The statement names two persons, said to be employees of the Greek water company, who were allegedly a fellow worker to have been shot at around midnight on the day of the murder.

Miss Chapman

body of a girl lying on the back seat of a "probably grey" Volkswagen car. The car was parked near the field where Miss Chapman's body was found 40 hours later.

The two men had been afraid to investigate so they went to their work near by. On their way back they saw the car again, but the body had been removed. They recognized Ann Chapman a few days later from photographs published in the press after the discovery of the body.

The student's statement is dated May 6, 1976. The author, who was then in England, said he, too, had been afraid to deliver it to the authorities.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chapman visited Athens last month to press for retrial of Mr. Nikitas Moundas, the former prison guard who was sentenced to life imprisonment for killing

Miss Chapman.

The better produced and

more dramatic scenes of trials

(2), 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 5

NEW BOOKS

Independent nation

Scotland and Nationalism
Scots Society and Politics, 1770-1977
By Christopher Harvie
(Allen & Unwin, £5.50)

Scotland and the Union
By David Daiches

(John Murray, £5.50)

Christopher Harvie's stimulating and original disquisition on the progress of nationalism in Scotland, more or less from William Wallace to William Wolfe, must be handled with the greatest caution. There is no disputing the elegance of his argument, nor the breadth of his approach, nor the depth of the research and reading that lie behind it. Too often it is the conclusions that follow the stately presentation of the evidence that bring one up short—including the final, hasty political prescriptions to meet a still-developing crisis. Like David Daiches's *Scotland and the Union*—though this is more a timely history than a tract for the times—it is a product of the nationalist fever of the mid-seventies.

References to recent events apart, neither book, one feels, would have been written quite like these 10 years ago: new lives have grown up in alternative to those the wood. Both, especially Dr Harvie's which fearlessly carries events past last February's guillotine motion, could look a trifle fossilish only a few years hence.

No doubt it is difficult today to view Scottish history or the development of the Scottish nation without finding the origins of the present outbreak of political nationalism at every turn. The idea that the people of Britain have undergone any significant fusion, despite centuries of largely common language, religion, economic problems, political institutions, and enemies, is in eclipse. It is easy to forget that only a few years ago the integrity of the British nation was not in question and that the SNP was a minute lunatic fringe even in Scotland. Now Dr Harvie is constrained not only to record the "achievement" of such as the Latvian revivalist Hugh MacDiarmid, but to explain, as he does most plausibly, how the Union has managed to survive so long at all.

Until the 1930s, he puts it down to the fact that government from Westminster hardly impinged on the lives of Scotsmen or on the learned, political and commercial circles in Edinburgh who controlled them. Thereafter, the Gladstonian political reforms which set off devolution ball rolling, imperial expansion and industrial success rendered separatist thoughts irrelevant.

Still, for the philosopher, current phenomena demand historical cause. Dr Harvie

draws a useful distinction between the two Scottish nations (the "red" and the "black") : those who since the days of the Enlightenment have taken full advantage of the Union inside Scotland as well as outside, and presumably wish to continue; and those who, through background or inclination, are of a narrower outlook, and are today opposing the assimilative process, seeking Scottish identity, and finding expression through political nationalism.

Professor Daiches is less concerned with such differentiation than with his warning that Union has made nostalgia the most characteristic (and an unhealthy) Scottish emotion, presumably applies primarily to the "black" variety. Yet again the two authors stretch the thesis too far. Harvie makes the dubious claim that the Union troubles of 1707 were not to speak of the Malt Tax and Porpoise riots of the Twenties and Thirties, carried echoes of the ballads that celebrated the Wars of Independence 400 years earlier. Daiches sees these latter riots as anti-Union more than merely anti-government (much, I suspect, as some thinkers see most of the SNP vote today).

Thereafter—having curiously described the pre-1707 Court Party in Scotland as "representing" the English Government—Daiches several times insists on identifying Jacobitism with political nationalism. After the 1920s, he writes, Jacobitism "tended to be associated with anti-Union views" (but by whom?) ; and "after the Union was finally effected in 1707 this aspect of Jacobitism" (and later in the eighteenth century "events" were to associate Scottish nationalism "primarily with Jacobitism". These are not views, I think, which would be shared by all historians and certainly not by the English Jacobites of the day.

What Dr Harvie has done and what Professor Daiches has to a lesser extent been tempted to do—is to follow a thread that was never spun. The history of Scottish political nationalism, distinct from that of the Scottish nation or of Scottish politics, is no more a continuous theme than the history of pneumonia. Political nationalism—often, as now, in its ignoble, exclusive form—will erupt in any inclusive group of human beings given the right economic and social circumstances; but one eruption does not necessarily lead from the last, much though its political leaders may claim to be the torchbearers of tradition.

This tradition amounts to a crest, though an important one, above two scholarly books which shed light on Scotland and the Scots at a time when it is needed, and which contain much insight along with the polemic. They are books to be read.

Adam Ferguson

Laurels for the enemy

The Life and Death of the Afrika Korps

By Ronald Lewin

(Bazford, £5.50)

Panzer Army Africa

By James Lucas

(Macdonald & Jane's, £6.95)

There is nothing new in these re-assessments of the much-chronicled North African war, but fresh approach lends an objectivity that would have been difficult, and perhaps ill-received, even 10 years ago. Ronald Lewin can now write fairly that the Afrika Korps was "closely knit together by the effects of German military training and discipline, and suffused with the classless spirit of National Socialism, containing neither units nor sub-units which held themselves apart because of their peacetime background or a divisive sense of class superiority."

Yet here he is rather hard, by comparison, on some British ex-cavalry regiments especially. He could have considered that what he calls their "Balaklava" tactics might have been more successful against the Cromwellian tactics of the Panzers if they had possessed mechanically reliable tanks (which the Crusaders and A13 cruisers were generally not), capped ammunition, and tanks equipped to top speed. The speed of a cavalry charge is the speed of the slowest horse." Or tank. For nothing in these campaigns more resembled the traditional cavalry charge than the German avalanche of Totenkopf, the Bloody Sunday of the Dead, on November 23rd, 1941, which left the dustbow below the tomb of the prophet Sidi Rezegh a choked butcher's yard.

Perhaps one truth is that the British armour was good enough to play its part in the destruction of an Italian army 10 times the size of its Commonwealth opponents, but for a long time not good enough to outface the quantitatively inferior armoured spearhead of what one English observer called "the best fighting team in the world", the Afrika Korps, with its integrated nature, inspired leadership, standard equipment, tank/infantry/artillery cooperation, and superb system of vehicle recovery. (However, emulation of Rommel's leadership-cum-cheat mercenary may have been a grave handicap in the long run, bringing heavy casualties among irreducible senior officers.)

Reading these books, one sensed anew that curious camouflaged histories enshrouched those "naturalized" histories of sand, British and German, for fundamentally the quest was between the 8th Army and the Afrika Korps. Wavell's tiny force had torn the heart out of the Italians, who never recovered to possess much more than nuisance value, although the Ariete Division for one sustained the whole campaign doggedly, and fought gallantly to extinction in November 1942. And the Americans who came to North Africa late in the game—new boys, but no more so than the Germans had been—managed little beyond supplying the Panzers with lavish rations and equipment.

If war there had to be, this was the ideal stage, an arena of sand and rock on which the gladiators fought and died or survived, with virtually no homes or towns to be destroyed, no women and children to be maimed or killed. Two natural elements dominated all else: water so precious as to make its rationing a wrecked vehicle in Holy Grail; and the all-pervading sand, against which anything that gave slight relief from its dull glare assumed an absorbing interest. As one soldier wrote, in the thick of it:

What did I see in the desert today?—
Anything new in the "Blue"?—
I found a cactus in the rocks.
With a sharp violet glow.

Both these "biographies" deserve close attention, and complement one another admirably. Ronald Lewin's is the more adventurous in its dedication, while James Lucas's is the more methodical in its recapitulation of events. Both authors fought in North Africa, and one says what the other implies when he writes that "When all was over its [the Afrika Korps'] famous sign, the palm tree, could have been fittingly surrounded by a wreath of laurels".

Laurence Cottrell



The truth about Hughes

Project Octavia

The Story of the Howard Hughes Hoax

By Clifford Irving and Richard Suskind

(Allison & Busby, £4.50)

The Hughes Papers

By Elaine Davenport and Paul Eddy

(André Deutsch, £4.95; Sphere, 75p)

peaking reading, plotted like a novel straight through from the beginning when Irving read an article about the dispute in Las Vegas to the end where Irving, his wife and Suskind received prison sentences for their parts in the hoax, is unashamedly loaded with apologies to the friends Irving abused and justified, and in America at least turned into something of a cult book. The fantastic series of games, hallucinations, parables, theatrical masques, riddles, mock trials and false endings is by any standards a tour de force; while the bouncing atmosphere conjured up by the central figure, Maurice Conchis, the mysterious owner of the beautiful domaine of Bourard in which the young English schoolmaster Nicholas is eniced and seduced, has given it not unjustly the reputation of being a "rip-off".

Well, what of the revisions?

Structurally the book remains unaltered, the long and rather

the introductory sequence in

London is virtually the same,

while the last melodramatic

episodes of double-cross, triple

murder, once the "godsend"

moves outside the island sanctu-

ary, is allowed to stand. So the

book as a whole remains top-

heavy before he does.

As he is not apparently a

man capable of great irony,

Irving seems unable to recog-

nize that his own connoisseur

made him as vulnerable to the

ploys of journalists as did

Hughes's fame. Content to

see his Hughes fight off an

imaginative homosexual advance

from Ramon Navarro, or fabric-

ate a claim that Robert Gross,

the president of Lockheed, was

a stopper, he complains that

the press claimed he had gam-

bling debts and is bitter that

an arrangement with the Swiss

Government not to prosecute

his wife was foiled when news-

papers revealed the deal. Yet

when facing jail, he found

a certain grimace in the courtroom

and could still spy a recklessness

and artistic splendour to the way

he had carried it out".

Project Octavia's only visible

value is the warning it should

offer to the handwriting

experts presently trying to

determine which of Hughes's

pills is legitimate. The Hughes

Papers, on the other hand, is

authoritative, revealing and

engrossing, usefully indexed and

central to any serious consider-

ation of Hughes's life.

The Hughes Papers is a find,

but it is a fraud.

Ned Chadlet

William Shakespeare: a com-

plete documentary life, by S.

Schoenbaum (Clarendon Press,

Oxford, £6.75). Professor Schoenbaum's magnificent large-format *Documentary Life* of Shakespeare was properly celebrated when it came out last year. Now, he publishes the text minus most of the marvellous illustrations. It still proves an absolute prerequisite for anyone for whom Shakespeare is a passion or even an interest. His book stands as a masterpiece of documents and sworn testimony from court cases covering Hughes's last years, particularly concerning the deals and manipulations of his time in Las Vegas as revealed through the papers of Robert Maheu, his disgraced "alter ego" and spokesman. Because the centre of their study is Hughes's wealth, not his manner of living, the appearance of such powerful political figures as Richard Nixon and Hubert Humphrey as recipients of Hughes's money makes for considerably more revealing reading than the fabricated gossip of Irving's book ever could.

As Irving tells the story, one

of the few mistakes he made

was to deny that Hughes was

the speaker in the telephone

interview. The mistake which

revealed the hoax, however,

was the use of a woman, Irving's

wife, to deposit the cheques

from McGraw-Hill, a Swiss account

credited to H. R. Hughes.

Project Octavia, while com-

has always devoted a major share of his energies to the simple entertainment of his readers.

Almost all of the tales here tell you no more than the events they describe. In perhaps only one, the sombre little "A Thoroughly Nice Boy", is any sort of moral point made, and even here no more is done than obliquely: drawing our attention to the fact that it is possible rigidly not to understand other human beings.

For the most part, Gilbert simply tells his story. But they are fascinating stories. He asks, in settings of the ordinary circumstances of life, what if... And then step by step he answers his question. You want always to know what is going to happen next, and he very accurately provides you with the answer, while at the same time as often as not proposing some new trail for you to follow.

The Secret Lovers, by Charles McCarty (Hutchinson, £3.95). With this 1950 account of a manuscript smuggled out of Russia McCarty may be safely installed in the soy-sisters' Pantheon. Trade-craft plus human-

detective, more splendidly knowledgeable and deviously sharp. It made my wife (in the Profession) laugh aloud.

Star Trap, by Simon Brett (Gollancz, £3.95). Third case (Smash-hit musical) for actor

unhappy Returns, by Elizabeth Lerman (Hart-Davis, £4.50). On the Afghanistan-Iran border, described from strength, a good, but twist-and-turn story with an attractive heroine, based on opium smuggling. Satisfying indeed.

Unhappy Returns, by Elizabeth Lerman (Hart-Davis, £4.50). A list of characters, a map, a village, an archdeacon, a scrap of paper...

H. R. F. Keating

Crystallizing powers

The Magus

A Revised Version

By John Fowles

(Cape, £4.95)

Prospero Rules OK. Not only is it an entirely new novel by John Fowles due to appear this autumn, but his decision to issue this substantially revised edition of *The Magus*, the long, intricate Aegean-island enchantment, first published in 1966, proves to be both a clever coup d'etat and an admirable example of conscientious craftsmanship.

With the appearance of *The French Lieutenant's Woman* eight years ago Fowles established himself as a major English novelist, with a brilliant and idiosyncratic technique of storytelling, an intelligent and realistic style (Huxley is a parallel, Dostoevsky perhaps a forebear), and a willingness to include serious philosophical issues—issues of religious belief and disbelief, scientific and artistic responsibility, problems of historical change, and above all, personal ethics. He is, in short, an independent mind and a dedicated imaginative writer.

It is true that *The Magus* is the least satisfactory of his novels, with certain inherent structural failings. But it now turns out to be the first book he actually wrote (several years prior to *The Collector*), and is really a young writer's experimental workshop. Moreover, its relentless exploration of relationships in the novel all the lightness and excitement of a well-made play. Indeed it is not hard to imagine this part of the revised *Magus* becoming a West End hit. Such technical improvement strikes me as a triumphant proof of Fowles's developing powers. (And how many other novelists would risk exposing themselves to this lethal test?)

The second effect is to cast a perfectly Machiavellian trail of false interpretative clues to the earnest student who is seeking the "true significance" of the island magic. Fowles pretends to be disarmingly frank about this, writing in his foreword, an expanded version of which has appeared in *The Times Saturday Review*: "If *The Magus* has 'real significance' it is no more than that of the Rousseau test in psychology... I now know the generation whose mind it most attracts, and that it must always substantially remain a novel of adolescence written by a retarded adolescent". Yet his revision mischievously piles on possibility after possibility of explanation: (Hallucinatory drugs are specifically mentioned): "Conchis' game is perhaps a piece of 'situational therapy'; or a Jungian analysis; or a super-sophisticated behaviourist retelling of the *Thesaurus legend*; or an updating of the Tarot cards"; or even a game of literary misnomer (all ready for the "English Department" reworking); alternatively, the plain old *Great Expectations*, or *Madame Bovary*, or *Le Meilleur des Mondes*, or *War and Peace*.

Well, what of the revisions?

Structurally the book remains unaltered, the long and rather

the introductory sequence in

<p

Ronald Butt

Behind the cheers in the streets, a quiet note of protest

England is not much given to self-expression. The English people are, as a rule, too self-conscious, and foreigners find us strangely inarticulate as a nation. They can't make us out, and wonder whether we are very stupid or very deaf, and generally agree that we are both. We can't make ourselves out, and are surprised now and then—amazed even—by such sudden outbursts of massed emotion, when we thought ourselves unmotivated, and by occasional manifestations of national unity, when we believed we were at sixes and sevens.

That paragraph, I think, is a fair description of what has happened this week, but the words are not by me, and not about this jubilee. They were written by Sir Philip Gibbs, a distinguished journalist of his time, about the Jubilee of King George V in 1935, and I have taken them from his book, *England Speaks*, which he described as a "panorama of the English scene in that year".

Then as now the emotion, the rejoicing and the parties in the streets of Britain took everybody by surprise. Then, as now, behind the pleasantness of the immediate scene, there were deep causes for concern—including unemployment (though that was diminishing) and the general state of the economy, national and international.

There is a fascinating account in Gibbs's book of the warning words spoken to the author by the economist Sir George Paish on the likely consequences of the "application of temporary palliatives" to the breakdown of world trade and credit, and

of tariff barriers as "the root cause of war... People like Germany and like Japan must either trade or fight for the sources of food and raw materials." There was, not least, the overhanging fear of the war that was not in the end to be avoided.

Our own not altogether different anxieties today are too familiar to need listing. And once again the people have made a spontaneous demonstration towards the monarch in a way that makes it impossible for anyone to say that this was got up by the media of communications, or by anyone else.

The faces of the people wherever the Queen walked among them spoke for themselves. One does not see much of what I would call real happiness in the streets these days, but there is no other word for what the television cameras recorded on Tuesday.

It was the sort of happiness that had nothing to do with mass hysteria, nothing to do with class or snobbery, nothing to do with even the most pleasurable of the immediate scene, there were deep causes for concern—including unemployment (though that was diminishing) and the general state of the economy,

national and international. What I think the Jubilee has shown is that there exists in the people as a whole a real wish for a society less dominated by the characteristic intellectual and spiritual destructiveness and derision of our time. These are vices that most people instinctively reject and resent, but for the most part, they are helpless, lacking articulate leadership, to resist them.

The people's acclaim of the Queen

is, I suspect, in part a protest because they recognise in her the embodiment of more abiding standards of responsibility which they wish, for the most part, to aim at, but which are elsewhere so often derided.

Important though the Crown is constitutionally and historically, this was above all a personal celebration, and I think myself that the affection shown for the Queen on Tuesday can fairly be seen as a statement by the people that they too are on the side of the abiding values which she exemplifies.

It so happened this week that I was reading some farewell remarks from a headmaster of a London school who also, coincidentally after 25 years of remarkable social change, happens to be retiring. This is what he wrote:

"Total exposure to the media has removed the distinction between the adult's world and the schoolboy's. Few of the homes from which our boys come can now protect them from what I consider the vulgarity of the media... There are few homes where swearing, coarse language, permissiveness and violence intrude until television supplies them. Home and school did not have to guard against pornography and the cheap and the nasty until the paperback and magazine counter displayed it."

There you have a simple statement of what ought to be recognized as obvious. But it is seldom put so simply, and the intellectual fashion is, in my case, to regard none of these things as really important.

except perhaps violence—for which an exception is often made, that seems not much more than a matter of form.

Yet common sense and natural instinct would condemn the rest of the list as well, because in the end all these things stand for the triumph of a kind of cruelty, even if it is only verbal, over gentleness and dignity. You don't, after all, hurl insults or spurns at people as a kindly gesture. But when that is a staple fare now, offered as at any rate one normal pattern of adult behaviour on television, it is hard to blame the young if they emulate it.

Nor do I suppose that everybody is wholly unaffected by the proliferation of the kind of degrading public entertainment which now prostitutes and diminishes humanity.

Yet for the majority of people, the old values die hard in these matters, just as most of us still wish (given a chance) to do their duty at work in the community, and still have a sense of patriotism. These are feelings that the intellectual parlour lefthand find hard to understand.

Or do they understand and fear it? Last week, the *New Statesman* produced an anti-jihad issue of pathetic and spluttering malice which would not surprise anyone acquainted with the moving spirit of that journal. It was something quite separate from any rational case for republicanism. It was a series of embittered and hate-filled personal attacks on the Royal Family. The Duke of Edinburgh was

attacked in terms that would, if not so silly, have been amazing if applied to a would-be political figure. The Queen was attacked by means of quotations of rude words from children's essays which told more about the influences to which the children were subjected than about anything else.

She was even attacked for her interest in the kind of sports she enjoys, and for an alleged lack of interest in the achievements of our contemporary arts (Would the same charge be directed at a football crowd?) Yet if the Queen were unopposed to that very substantial area of the new culture which is both destructive and frenziedly demeaning—well, so are very many of her people, who are far from being philistines, but who, for the most part, have to depend on the great artistic achievements of

West Berlin has lost its stock of jobs in six years of rationalization. Herr Stobbe's officials identify the city's most serious economic problem, and campaign against it. The official is also found this depressing coincidence of external pressure and internal disarray hard to take.

In rapid succession, the East Germans imposed visa charges on foreigners and road-use fees on West Berliners visiting East Berlin, abolished border controls between East Berlin and the territory of East Germany, stopped specially gazetting East German laws before they could be applied in West Berlin, and removed the prefix "Greater Berlin" from the name of the East Berlin municipal government. In a friendly gesture with Russia and Poland, the East Germans obtained the inclusion of an article emphasizing that West Berlin is not part of West Germany and cannot be governed by it.

Internally, corruption, nepotism, complicity and factionalism eroded the West Berlin administration of Herr Klaus Schmitz, the governing mayor, to such an extent that he was forced to resign, even though he was personally blameless.

The answer to the governmental crisis came with the election of Herr Dietrich Stobbe as governing mayor. At 39, he is the youngest man ever to hold the post, and he showed, in an interview with *The Times*, a quiet but confident determination to put the city on a new course.

He began by importing new blood from Bonn for his Senate (Cabinet), and departing from precedent by declining to stand for the city chairmanship of the ruling Social Democrats. He told me openly that his aim was to win the West Berlin election in 1979 by good government—and you don't win elections by going around in party committees.

He said he would use the extra time thus gained to persuade all interest groups to work together for the city's future. "I want to be judged on what I do, not what I say."

The prospect of a new start under a young and vigorous, if not over-ambitious, governing mayor would at least have done something for morale. But the city in general and Herr Stobbe in particular received a large and unexpected gift from outside just as the new men were moving into City Hall.

At a summit conference on Berlin in London on May 9, the leaders of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany issued a powerfully-worded statement warning against unilateral attempts to change the status of the city as a four-power responsibility. This was in response not only to the East German moves but also to the parallel and hardly coincidental Soviet renewal of the claim that the 1971 Four Power Agreement on Berlin concerned only West Berlin.

The force of the declaration clearly took the Soviet block by surprise, reducing the Russians to silence.

All this delighted Herr Stobbe, who clearly saw it as a good omen for his new role in one of the most difficult of political jobs. Not only had it shown the will of the three western powers who retain sovereignty in West Berlin to stand up for it; it had also underlined the importance of West Germany's support of West Berlin. "The London declaration reminded us that we are not alone."

The resurgence of internal self-confidence and external commitment does not, however, mean that West Berlin's prob-

lems have been solved. There is still the spectre of the wall, which has special economic burdens as well as psychological separation. West as a free island in the embattled city.

Just as a well-orchestrated East German campaign to accentuate the isolation of the walled western enclave reached its peak, the city administration finally collapsed under the weight of a long series of political scandals. Even the 2,000,000 crisis-hardened West Berliners found this depressing coincidence of external pressure and internal disarray hard to take.

Herr Stobbe, though about demographic problems, was welcomed because a popularly employed people, a million "barrier" and psychological and has significance. We know the reasons why the future lies with

The new mayor is clearly keen to expose the complaint that Berliners are always for help. "We shall have some help, but we have every reason to be of its achievements and not afraid of them."

Among the other aspects of West Berlin to tackle are the bad city's public services. He wants to improve the administration, to cease to be a focus of controversy, and to emphasize in housing as demolition and reconstruction property, for £200,000 has already set aside.

It remains inevitably to ask western officials' doomsday question about Berlin: whether the west (or could, or should) take the way to preserve for freedom, including and not as, in the phrasing of Latin grammar question respecting the No. "No" is a fair o quite clearly in the interest. Even so, the response suggests the question is challenging the western managing the credit. Neto and attempting off the city and its altogether.

But thus one of West Berlin's special qualities is the way it arises in the people there to protect it as strangers or soldiers.

The facts are that, in the ever-receding German treaty, West Berlin will be born in the flesh. Soviet block, a permanent standing temptation to pressure on the West ultimately a potential war. To defend it, precisely three infantry groups, one American, British and one French are 20 Soviet and German divisions in Europe. In the event of a city would be a write-off.

For those who have chance and the time to know the city and its with their sharp hum answer has to be a yes.

If West Berlin has a difficulties, these are overwhelmingly the result of world recession, and in geographical position peculiar political status merely facile, and in wrong to describe it as a city. It is more alive than other German city and an advertisement for western world.

Dan van d



Are they being too soft on the gunmen?

The South Moluccan gunmen holding 56 hostages in a train and a school in northern Holland have now established a dubious record. On June 7, as the siege entered its sixteenth day, it became the longest such siege in Dutch criminal history. The Dutch authorities are admitting that if they give themselves up they might possibly get a lesser sentence at any trial for their kindness to their sick captives: otherwise their fate is death or a lifetime in jail.

Human and animal brains, providing the psychological stress is great enough and provided that it continues incessantly, will always become more and more suggestible under such circumstances. Finally, just as the exhausted rabbit runs straight into the mouth of the pursuing stoat, so the kidnappers' brains will go into reverse and they will walk out and give themselves up.

This technique could and should be applied in the Dutch situation. The present terrible situation in this long Dutch siege is that unless this state of exhaustion is reached soon, some of the captives' minds may become disordered before the kidnappers' and they will act in a way which means that shooting starts, and perhaps spark off a bloodbath.

The psychological methods used on the kidnappers must be as intensive and continuous as possible. There must be no restful letups and useless conferences.

Dr William Sargent

The author is Honorary Consultant Psychiatrist at St Thomas' Hospital, London.

I do not know of any measures which would prepare the way for a better feeling in Ireland than uniting children at an early age and bringing them up in the same school, leading them to commune with one another and to form those little intimacies and friendships which often subsist through life.

James Warren Doyle, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, 1826

Almost a year has now passed since the former Northern Ireland Secretary, Mr Merlyn Rees, assured an audience of Irish politicians, civil servants, and many individuals in the life of Northern Ireland, gathered at the Oxford Union, that he was willing, indeed anxious, to convene a conference to consider proposals for integrated schools in Northern Ireland.

All present were surprised that he should have chosen to break the self-imposed embargo placed on this crucial issue by successive British government ministers. Only James Callaghan, in a speech at the 1970 Labour Party conference, had indicated with any force previously such public support for the idea. So Mr Rees's assurance was welcome. It was a long, long, long change of direction in government approach to Northern Ireland, but the assurance had been given at the end of an indignant impassioned speech. One wondered what weight could be placed upon it.

The answer is now clear: absolutely none. During the interim period, Northern Ireland ministers have engaged in some half-hearted, perfunctory discussions on the subject. The message is that Labour ministers in Northern Ireland regard the Catholic schools as a distinct embarrassment, and that they will act in a way which means that shooting starts, and perhaps spark off a bloodbath.

Direct rule is likely to last for some time. It is widely accepted, though not enthusiastically supported, by the Protestant churches, and by the Protestant élites. It is widely accepted that integration would be a threat to the right to denominational schools existing at all. It may be expected that there would be hostility mounted by some fundamentalist Protestants. The issue is not whether there would be hostility in some quarters (because that is to be expected), but rather the strength of the opposing factions. The opinion polls suggest that only a minority would actively support such opposition.

The most potent weapon against the idea of integrated schooling remains the reaction of the Irish Catholic hierarchy.

The traditional Catholic acknowledgement that separate denominational schools is in keeping with Canon Law principles. The Canon Law objection is an important one. It must be recognized that the Catholic Church throughout the world has always been strong in its work to preserve its schools.

Recently the Ulster Teachers' Union, a body mainly representative of the controlled state schools which were transferred by the Protestant churches, has made renewed demands for integration. In the past such demands have often seemed token, but they are now displaying a new urgency. The inspired example of Mr John Burnett, the headmaster of Fivemiletown High School in Co Tyrone, who

has over a period of years successfully demonstrated that integrated schooling can work in practice, has become a focus of attention.

Ultimately, however, it is known reaction of both Protestant and Catholic in Northern Ireland where the two communities are divided by a "final" peace line: an integrated school is not a practical immediate objective. It might well be a "long-term" objective.

There are other significant obstructions. Apart from the hostility of the Catholic hierarchy, who have repeatedly claimed that integration would be a threat to the right to denominational schools existing at all, it may be expected that there would be hostility mounted by some fundamentalist Protestants. The issue is not whether there would be hostility in some quarters (because that is to be expected), but rather the strength of the opposing factions. The opinion polls suggest that only a minority would actively support such opposition.

The most potent weapon against the idea of integrated schooling remains the reaction of the Irish Catholic hierarchy.

The traditional Catholic acknowledgement that separate denominational schools is in keeping with Canon Law principles. The Canon Law objection is an important one. It must be recognized that the Catholic Church throughout the world has always been strong in its work to preserve its schools.

Cardinal Hume's support for integrated schooling in Northern Ireland, voiced this year in a television interview with Ludovic Kennedy, has opened up gaps. Many devout Catholics are questioning the relevance of the Canon Law argument to Northern Ireland today. Certainly, any new integrated schools in Northern Ireland

would need to be pioneered against a clear acceptance that the right to existence of the Catholic schools as such will not be threatened. Furthermore, any new schools must be shared schools and it would be critical that in matters of curriculum, appointments and access, the Catholic parents' viewpoint would be taken fully into account.

The potency of the Irish Catholic hierarchy's argument, of course, in questioning the loyalty of their flock. Few minorities, least of all one which has endured the communal tensions of Northern Ireland, can be expected to feel comfortable about challenging their spiritual leaders. But the Northern Ireland Catholic population is by no means cohesive or sacerdotal in outlook in this matter.

Thus, some parents, admittedly mainly middle-class living in the Belfast and North Down areas, have been prepared to raise such pressures and are sending their children to existing "state" schools. It is clear they would prefer to send their children to a new type of shared school. In response to this action the Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr Philbin, authorized that confirmation of the children involved be refused. Such a response might be justified were it based on a proper test of the children's knowledge of their faith. However, no such test was carried out. The naked truth is that the parents' action was not acceptable as it challenged traditional vested interests.

The late Cardinal Conway consistently argued that the separate school system did not fit in with Northern Ireland's troubles and difficulties. He was undoubtedly correct. But his argument sidestepped the real question. It is not any answer to the question whether a shared integrated school system would help in some measure to heal community divisions to reply that the schools did not cause those divisions. The true question has simply been avoided. It is a pity that in this land supposedly of saints and scholars there seems to be so little thought for the scholars.

Brian Garrett

Floral tribute to the crowd

As those staggering crowds thronged The Mall and pressed to the very railings of Buckingham Palace on Tuesday afternoon chanting "We want the Queen", a colleague in this office suggested that the damage to the grass verges and the flora would be considerable.

Another viewer of the proceedings on television, the Bailiff of the Royal Parks no less, groaned and said exactly the same thing. He admitted to being "horrified" by the crowds trampling on 4,000 blooming geraniums in the flower beds opposite the Palace gates. Where, he wondered, would he find the necessary number of replacements.

For the Coronation, of course, Queen's Gardens was covered with stands to house the spectators to that procession. So yesterday morning, the Bailiff and his staff approached the top of The Mall in fear and trepidation of what they would find.

Laws grammar, they all said to one another; for no more than a dozen geraniums had been flattened. Spectators in that massive and good-natured crowd had avoided the plants and on each side of every geranium foot print. The British really know how to behave on these occasions—and there were obviously no Scottish supporters in The Mall.

Two London Transport men, stung by their bosses' allegations of bad time-keeping, carried out their own reliability test on their own bus. "At no time," they reported, "did we arrive more than three minutes late." Swelling with pride, they added: "At one stage, we were 33 minutes early."

In a way, you might say it has found its roots again. Assuming, of course, it is what Mr Leo Cooper is sure that it is—a piece of the Wembley turf ripped up by Scots supporters last Saturday and unheard of since Mr Cooper, a Shaftesbury Avenue book

publisher, found it in an alley, near his offices where the Scots swarmed last week. It was still fresh and firm and had, obviously, been torn up in a hurry. "I'd know that stuff anywhere," said Mr Cooper.

"It's from Ganton Golf Course, in my home county of Yorkshire." The Wembley ground is, of course, with Ganton sods. Mr Cooper will either plant his find in his Putney garden or present it to the Rugby Union.

Piaf on move

The musical tribute to singer, Edith Piaf, je ne which has been running successfully at the King Theatre Club in Islington transfer to the Shaftesbury.

So I called to get soon and was told that the production is to be re-staged on June 21. The songs are lush and, I was informed, the musical part of the production is to be Piaf herself. Just as two of the players are

Libby Morris, Muriel Peter Rees and Clive Peter Rees have joined the cast. Muriel Peter Rees and Clive Peter Rees have joined the cast.





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

RELAND APPROACHES THE POLLS

ing prices and persistently high unemployment have, for the most part, blighted the electoral chances of the Labour government in Britain. In the rest of Ireland prices have risen more sharply in the past four years (though inflation rate at the moment is fractionally below the rate) and over 10 per cent of the labour force is officially unemployed (twice the figure in Britain). Yet Mr Liam Cosgrave, who leads the Fine Gael and Labour coalition government to call a general election, and the Coalition began the campaign as narrow favourites; their favour was Mr Cosgrave's stern and inflexible vision of the Provisional IRA, fully shared by his Minister for Justice, Mr Cooney. It chimes with the present popularisation of the IRA, and has a support in the Republic, the economy, though the budget and outlook for prices and employment are bad, not all to the government's disadvantage. Ireland has weathered recession better, in some respects than other EEC countries. Inward investment has kept up reasonably well; the economy grew and is set to grow at around 4 per cent last year and this; indeed exports have been remarkably buoyant, up 17 per cent in the last year. A light budget (January) made substantial cuts direct taxation and did much to restore business confidence. Farmers, thanks to the turn to EEC prices and devaluation of the Irish pound, enjoying large increases in income, especially in dairy. They have never had it so good, an electoral factor of some importance in so agricultural a country. The only blot on their record is that the Cosgrave government plucked up the courage never found before, to farming incomes within scope of income tax. But in the opposition, they do not intend to undo the act of justice, and anyway first yield in tax was, to everybody's surprise, less than official estimates: the fastest growing sector of agricultural output is accountancy.

The Coalition has secured its financial flank also. Under a former minister welfare payments have been largely ended in scope and real value. Indeed there was the revision of constituency boundaries, which perhaps six seats to the Fine Gael. The Offences against the State Act under which Mr. Cosgrave's government has successfully proceeded against the IRA. If Fianna Fail win this election it will be very largely due to the personal popularity of Mr. Lynch, which will effectively reinforce his view of the Northern Ireland question. Above all, the Irish electorate looks to its government to preserve it from contagion by the vicious futility of the Ulster struggle; and that is a palpable constraint on any government and any set of ministers.

BARRAGE BEFORE BELGRADE

Russians are becoming seriously worried about President Carter. The two new books on him by Tass, the Soviet news agency, are most virulent yet and are intended to be read as a serious warning to Soviet-American relations in danger. They talk about "détente" in the administration and accuse the Soviet Union of openly encouraging "malicious publicity campaigns" on alleged violations of human rights in the Soviet Union. This, they say, will not be the communists' greatest concern but could have adverse effect on Soviet-American relations and on me as a whole.

Until now the Soviet press has been relatively restrained in attacking President Carter personally. It has vigorously attacked his policies, especially human rights, and complained about the arms control negotiations taken to Moscow by Mr. Kissinger, the Secretary of State, not until April 20 did it lay him personally, and then for allegedly gearing his economic strategy to "meeting the interests of the biggest oil companies, which are well represented in his Administration".

What the Russians' concern was to take the

Famine population of Ireland is on a rising trend, are so exacting that even the parties' electoral promises are puny in comparison.

For spectators in the United Kingdom, the chief interest in the course and outcome of the election relates to Northern Ireland and Anglo-Irish cooperation in the face of violent subversion. Doubtless the British authorities would prefer the return of Mr. Cosgrave's administration, with which there is good rapport on security matters and which harbours no tendency to political adventurism in the North. But attempts to demonstrate the unreliability of a Fianna Fail government should be treated with caution.

True, the party has its origins in republicanism. True, it is committed to demanding that Britain declare its intention to withdraw from Northern Ireland. Mr. Lynch himself prefers to talk of Britain declaring that its long-term interest would be best served by Irish unification, and he attaches no to that two emphatic conditions: that any mention of a date would be impolitic and that ultimate unification must be conditional upon its willing acceptance by a majority of the people in Northern Ireland. True too, Mr. Charles Haughey, dismissed from the Cabinet by Mr. Lynch in 1970, and charged and acquitted of conspiring to import illegally into the Republic arms destined for use in Northern Ireland, is now fully rehabilitated in the party and is once more a contender for the leadership when Mr. Lynch goes—as he is likely to do before another election comes round.

But equally it must not be forgotten that internal security is not one. The Coalition is well-placed to exploit, having itself increased the foreign indebtedness of the nation during its term of office by a factor of six. The parties are undoubtedly concentrating on the bread-and-butter issues which most trouble the Irish electorate. Yet a certain unease prevails.

The behaviour of prices in Ireland is closely linked to the behaviour of prices in Britain, over which neither Fine Gael nor Fianna Fail exercise control; and so it will remain unless the parity of the Irish pound and the pound sterling is broken, about which neither party has anything to say. At the same time the requirements for the achievement of anything like full employment, now that for the first time since

rights and related subjects. The West will not accept this, and the Americans are now taking a much firmer stand than during the negotiations which led up to the Helsinki conference, when it was the Europeans who wanted to talk about human rights and Dr. Kissinger who did not want to rock the East-West boat. This probably explains why the Russians have chosen this moment to attack.

President Carter need not let himself be unduly worried. When the Russians decide to test an American president they do not stop at half measures, but they are usually capable of making the necessary adjustments if they find him standing firm. On human rights they are obviously particularly sensitive because their pride and their image are at stake, and because they are probably genuinely worried about stability in eastern Europe, but there is now no way in which they can remove the issues from international debate. Nor should they be allowed to. They have no real basis for their complaints about "interference", since they themselves are free enough with their comments on the affairs of others, and they cannot argue that discussion of human rights is injurious to détente, since the Helsinki agreement says precisely the contrary. The President should stand firm.

But the means of control cannot be more accurate than the information about populations on which it is based. The numbers, habits and life cycles of whales are still only imperfectly understood. Their long gestation and nursing periods mean that populations can only replenish themselves slowly. For every species there is an unpredictable point beyond which recovery is impossible even if hunting ceases (the passenger pigeon, for instance, was made a protected bird while it was still the most numerous bird in the United States, but the pattern had already been broken and it rapidly became extinct). Whales not yet protected may not recover as easily as other species have. The catch has declined so far now that whaling is of far less importance than it was even in Russia and Japan, the main whaling nations. When the commission sets the quotas for next season, it should resist pressures and let caution rule. It is all too easy for us today to draw levitation up with a hook, but once we have drawn up the whole race we are no more able to recall it to life than men could in Job's day.

Since 1975 the commission has shown signs of increasing assurance in meeting criticisms. Even though Dr Allen is chairman of the scientific committee whose advice was rejected in other years, he is full of confidence today. This is partly because he is able to point to evidence that since hunting of certain acutely endangered species has been forbidden, their numbers have begun to increase again, and partly because the new quota system used in the past two seasons has distinguished much better between species and between different parts of the world where the threat is more or less urgent.

The commission is a body whose motives have not always been clear. It is a group of the 16 countries most involved in whale fishing, and has limited powers of control over its members. It has often been accused of being unduly wedged by their short-term commercial interests. Its scientific

'Long to reign over us'

From Dr Noble Frankland

Sir, Mr George Hinchinbon's suggestion (June 4) in the course of an otherwise excellent article that the Queen should give way to the Prince of Wales in her lifetime is misguided.

Loyalty to the Crown also involves attachment to the person of the Sovereign and the active wish expressed in the first verse of the National Anthem to sustain her (or him) on the throne.

Abdication or exclusion, save in extraordinary circumstances, such as those concerning James II and Edward VIII, is a dangerous and basically republican instrument. The natural succession has proved not only its value but its superiority over alternative systems.

Moreover, the argument that Queen Victoria held on too long is historical nonsense. Her immense prestige and still unique place in the annals of our monarchy were due to numerous factors, not the length of which was the reign of King George VI. Edward VII, had he succeeded earlier, might, for all we know, not have been a particularly good King; what we do know is that in his brief reign he achieved a stunning success, giving his name to an era and by his death casting the whole nation into passionate grief.

While Sovereigns seldom seem to die at the right moment, in this connection one thinks particularly of King George VI who, like a soldier in war, virtually gave up his life for us, a little reflection may suggest that succession by the Grace of God is better than by decision of the Privy Council or advice in the newspaper.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
NOBLE FRANKLAND,
Thames House,
Epsom,
Oxford.
June 4.

From G. M. Fogwill

Sir, As we salute the Queen on the occasion of her Silver Jubilee, let us assess her achievement in the light of the difficult conditions of her reign. It started with high hopes of a new Elizabethan Age, with golden opportunities for fulfillment in the development of the British Empire in its transition to a Commonwealth under our leadership:

I am not qualified to express an opinion on the psychological complexities of the Professor's thesis, but I venture to suggest that they have little or nothing to do with the means by which the war against Nazism was brought to an end in 1945.

Yours faithfully,

SHERFIELD,
House of Lords.

June 5.

Relations with Japan

From Lord Sherfield

Sir, After myself adding reference to my letter (of May 28) on the bombing of Hiroshima, Professor Dow (Letters, June 1) then links it with views about Japan which I have never held.

In such opportunities as I have had in the past 25 years, I have tried to cement Anglo-Japanese relations and to encourage and support the concept of what is now called tripartite. I have always found my contacts with Japanese politicians, officials and businessmen fruitful and free of tension.

In the case of beef, imports from our main non-EEC suppliers, Australia and Argentina, have been almost wholly excluded by the EEC for two years. The result was expressed thus by the President of the Institute of Meat on May 31: "British consumers are paying twice as much as they should for beef... While we have to charge in excess of £1 a lb for topside, Australia would happily put it on our plate for 50p a lb or less" (Financial Times, June 1).

In the case of grain, wheat carry-over stocks at the start of 1977/78 in the five main exporting countries are at their highest for seven years (International Wheat Council, April 27). The Chicago price for March 1978 wheat is given by the FT (May 27) as £57 per tonne, while the corresponding price in London (after EEC net levies) was £66.50—a 70% charge on the most basic of all foods. For maize and barley, the prime feeding stuffs for British agriculture, the excess is not far different. It is largely the EEC tax on feeding stuffs (euphemistically called a "rise in costs") which has caused the crisis in the British pig industry.

For dairy products, the EEC Commission's own Agricultural Report for 1975/76 gives the EEC butter price on average in that year as 320% of the world price—more than three times as high. At present, according to John Cherrington (May 27), the latter intervention price in the UK is £1,113 a tonne, before the subsidy, the return to the New Zealand producer £830 a tonne, and the actual present price is the Community EEC from £1,180 to £1,880. Right prices for the EEC to Russia and elsewhere are now assumed, are reported as being at a price of about £400 a tonne, presumably the world price! In general, these high prices have lowered consumption and therefore the country's real living standards.

In addition, quite apart from food, Britain's visible trade balance with the EEC is in goods other than food and oil worsened by about £1,200 millions a year between 1970 and 1976; while in the same period the same balance with the rest of the world improved by about £2,300 millions. This is mainly due to a huge rise in imports of manufactures from the EEC.

The two prime needs of British economic policy are: (1) to import raw materials and food at world prices, and (2) to restrain imports of manufactured consumer goods.

Yours sincerely,

STEWART HARRIS,
Senior Research Fellow,
The Research School of Pacific
Studies,
The Australian National University,
Box 4 PO,
Canberra.

June 1.

CAP effects

From Mr Geoffrey Denton

Sir, Mr Richard Body (June 2) examines in some detail the consequences of a situation this year in which wheat prices protected under the EEC's common agricultural policy are higher than those in world markets. His analysis of the consequences for the prices of feeding-stuffs and the economics of pig-farming, etc., is impressive, and would be widely agreed among critical supporters of the common market, including the Brussels Commission. But his sweeping condemnation of the CAP ignores many important considerations.

Most notably, he refers not at all to the vital question of security of supply at reasonably stable prices, which is the overriding necessity both for our consumers and for our farmers. If wheat prices on world markets were to rise again through renewed shortages, we would have to pay much higher prices than now if we had allowed EEC production to be drastically reduced in order to obtain the benefit of bargain lots on world markets this year. Even worse, we might not be able to obtain adequate supplies at any price.

An important reason for the UK's excessive dependence on imports, from which so many of our economic difficulties have derived, is the adoption in the nineteenth century, alone among the European nations, of the policy of removing protection from British farmers and allowing cheap wheat and other products to flood the British market. That may have been a case for abolishing the Corn Laws when Britain was the world's leading industrial exporter, but does Mr. Body really want to recommend, in the much harsher economic climate of the 1970s, that the EEC should incur the same risks of losing its economic independence?

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY DENTON,
11 Oakhill Avenue, NW3.

June 2.

Compulsory seat belts

From Mr Bryan Magee, MP for Walton, Leyton (Labour)

Sir, Dick Russell wastes an awful lot of your space (June 2) on the missing of a very simple point. When writing of the money cost that would be saved to the community by the compulsory wearing of seat belts I used the phrase "8 or 9 figures per annum", simply because the different estimates straddle the £100,000,000 mark. The most conservative is that of the Department of Environment, which erring overly on the side of prudence, brings in at £73,000,000. This is based on an estimated saving of 1,000 lives and 11,000 serious injuries a year, figures which are now agreed by almost everyone seriously concerned with the matter to be too low.

I did not spell out these figures in my earlier letter, partly because they can only be estimates but chiefly because the actual figures are not the point. By any reckoning, the saving in lives, tragedies and money that would be brought about by the compulsory wearing of seat belts would be enormous, and the loss of personal freedom negligible. The reason why opponents of the measure try so often to turn it all into a joke is that they have no serious case.

Yours, etc.,
BRYAN MAGEE,
House of Commons,
June 2.

Breakfasts

From Dr G. W. Lynch

Sir, As former head of the Social Nutrition Research Unit at Queen Elizabeth College, I was interested in your publication of the conclusions which emerged from the recent Kellogg Company press conference on breakfasts. It appears that a reduction in breakfast consumption is due to an increase in the number of working mothers and that children foregoing breakfast are prone to poor scholastic attainment.

Earlier studies in which I was involved do not support these opinions. For example, a comparison of a random selection of 276 schoolchildren with working mothers and 204 schoolchildren whose mothers remained at home revealed that 78% of the carers in the former group and 83.3% of the latter group consumed breakfast. This accounted for an insignificant difference of only 6.5 per cent. A statistical examination of associations between the two groups regarding the presence or absence of breakfast and the different levels of scholastic performance showed that none was significant. Breakfast is an important meal but, in some cases, the effects of its exclusion may be compensated somewhat by food purchased en route to school.

Last year, the unit published a study of schoolchildren in the North of England. It revealed that the only significant group of children who were accustomed to the lack of a breakfast meal related to those who received free school lunches as a consequence of financial hardship in the home. These children alone were significantly associated with below average scholastic performance.

An interesting feature emerged when the association of free school lunches and poor scholastic attainment was studied according to whether children did or did not qualify by age for free school milk.

The connection with poor scholastic performance was eliminated in the subgroup of children consuming school milk but it persisted among those children who did not. Yours, etc.,
G. W. LYNCH,
43 Lansdale Road,
Barnes SW13,
May 27.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Balance-sheet of EEC membership

From Mr Douglas Jay, MP for Wandsworth, Battersea North (Labour)

Sir, In your columns on June 4 Sir Con O'Neill and others appear to argue, either that because the cost of the Common Agricultural Policy to the United Kingdom's balance of payments cannot be exactly measured, it can be treated as negligible; or alternatively that there is a budgetary saving to set against it. The latter saving is largely illusory because our EEC budgetary net contribution has to be paid instead; and some of us would rather pay to keep food prices down than to push them up. But it is the cost to our balance of payments, and the raising of our labour costs, which is really matter.

The Monarch's role in conserving and sustaining the national character and constitution in a time of sharp retreat must be substantially more difficult and crucial than leading an advance like Victoria. As we thank God for Queen Elizabeth II, and the serene self-possession with which she occupies her role, I hope that no thought of abdication will enter the mind of any of us.

Arguably, the argument that Queen Victoria held on too long is historical nonsense. Her immense prestige and still unique place in the annals of our monarchy were due to numerous factors, not the length of which was the reign of King George VI. Edward VII, had he succeeded earlier, might, for all we know, not have been a particularly good King; what we do know is that in his brief reign he achieved a stunning success, giving his name to an era and by his death casting the whole nation into passionate grief.

Thirdly, the empirical evidence

shows beyond dispute that world prices are lower in most relevant cases than much lower John Cherrington, Agricultural Correspondent of the Financial Times, in that paper on May 27 described the statement

"that there are no longer any supplies of cheap food in the world today" as being "so far from the truth as to be nonsensical". It is not mainly sugar, as Sir C. O'Neill suggests, that world prices are lower if supplies from these low-cost producers are admitted freely.

If these positive purposes are to be developed to the full, it is important that the political institutions of the Community and its ability to make decisions be strengthened. Britain has already contributed to the development of the authority of the European Parliament by procedural innovations. It would be a tragedy if we were now to turn our back on all this and abandon the spiritual and cultural heritage that we share with the other nations of the European Community and together can bring to the service of international order, justice and peace.

Yours faithfully,

*ERIC CICESTR:

PATRICK MANCHESTER.

June 3.

Contribution to peace

From the Bishop of Chichester and the Bishop of Manchester

Sir, As we approach the second anniversary of the referendum on Britain's membership of the EEC it is worth recalling some of the vision which many people had in giving that decisive vote. It is easy to lose that vision amidst the many economic problems which, though they existed at the time of the referendum, have since then been allowed to obscure all other aspects of the matter.

The European Community is an important contribution to world peace. Armed conflict between its members which has torn the world apart twice in this century is now unthinkable. As members of the Community the component states are able to do more for the cause of social justice and the relief of need in Europe than they could do separately. As members of the Community they are able to make a more substantial and positive contribution to the developing countries on the lines of the Lomé agreement, that they could do separately.

If these positive purposes are to be developed to the full, it is important that the political institutions of the Community and its ability to make decisions be strengthened. Britain has already contributed to the development of the authority of the European Parliament by procedural innovations. It would be a tragedy if we were now to turn our back on all this and abandon the spiritual and cultural heritage that we share with the other nations of the European Community and together can bring to the service of international order, justice and peace.

Yours faithfully,

rench state will take strategic bird of Dassault aircraft capital

By Alan Hargrove
June 8

Ministre d'Etat Giscard d'Estaing told yesterday that he would take a blocking of the capital of the Dassault Aircraft Construction, as part of an overall national policy plan, which submitted to it this morning.

The plan includes consolidation of Airbus programme, in action with its partners in the Netherlands, West Germany and Spain, and construction of a new airliner, equipped with the CFM 56, 10-ton jet, built by the Snecma-Snecma Electric.

In addition, Snecma, the Aircraft Construction, will be authorized to serial production of small military transport, for which there is a strong demand in France.

The decision to take a blocking of Dassault will be passed, according to the statement issued after meeting by a reinforcement committee.

The plan approved by the also involves close cooperation of the use of the of Air France and Air France, the state-controlled airline, to increase productivity of French aircraft, and ensure more substantial outlets for the industry. Nationalization of some portion in Dassault has been for a long time. The state is heavily subsidized, and ate its financial efficiency. This was written in common programme of 1972.

After a year, as a result of the new scandal, involving a financial director of one of Marcel Dassault's companies, the pressure for nationalization gathered weight. Dassault has said on several occasions that he was not to nationalize, but like if possible to retain management of his aircraft company.

— The Popular Front

tail sales below forecast despite tourist boom

By Alan Hargrove
upturn in retail sales

April proved to be smaller than expected, according to revised figures of Street spending, published yesterday by the Department of Trade.

The rate of purchase for the year was only marginally above the March level—still the weakest month for retailing in many years—of the present relatively flat of tourist spending. official government in retail sales (seasonally adjusted) stands at 103.4, compared with 103.1 in March and 103.0 for April. This means that in the months February to April, one of trade was some cent lower than in the three months.

of the fall is spending to have been concentrated in the durable goods where sales were 8 per cent in the period compared with the previous three

shops experienced only small fall while clothing tare shops saw trading by about 5 per cent the same comparative

over, the underlying domestic purchases is lower than the latest suggest, as about 1.5 per cent of the official index is led by tourist purchases.

figures published by Department of Trade yesterday

Three strikes threaten production at Leyland

By Clifford Webb

Three strikes yesterday threatened the 10-week-old "peace" in Leyland car factory which has enabled the state-controlled company to make a promising comeback in home market sales—up from a 15.6 per cent share in April to 25.6 per cent last month.

The only surprising thing about today's Cabinet decision is that it stops short of outright nationalization, for which a very plausible case could be made.

There is a risk, according to some experts, that by acquiring a blocking third the state will check the company's dynamism without achieving effective control over its activity.

The Société des Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation, resulting from the merger of two private aircraft groups, is the largest of its kind in this country, with a capital of more than £500m (about \$520m). Its turnover last year was around £600m, of which £450m went to exports. It stands sixth in the export stakes of French groups. The company employs 15,000 people.

A holding company, the Générale Immobilière Marcel Dassault, in which Marcel Dassault holds 95 per cent of the shares, and his son, Serge, 4 per cent, controls all but 6 per cent of the shares in the aircraft construction company.

Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent, writes: Dassault is the most important supplier of military aircraft to the French armed forces. Its Mirage fighter-bomber series has had large success in the export markets.

In the civil sector, however, the company has not been so successful. The Marqueur, an intercity sold to only the international carrier, Air Inter. A plan to develop an advanced aircraft on the Marqueur, with the United States company McDonnell Douglas, now seems to have collapsed.

The company announced a provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000, a replica of which is displayed at the Paris air show at the moment.

Edward Townsend writes:

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market, with sales of 51,833. Ford was the leading importer with 6.5 per cent.

The company announced a

provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced

fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000,

a replica of which is displayed

at the Paris air show at the moment.

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market, with sales of 51,833. Ford was the leading importer with 6.5 per cent.

The company announced a

provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced

fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000,

a replica of which is displayed

at the Paris air show at the moment.

Edward Townsend writes:

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market, with sales of 51,833. Ford was the leading importer with 6.5 per cent.

The company announced a

provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced

fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000,

a replica of which is displayed

at the Paris air show at the moment.

Edward Townsend writes:

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market, with sales of 51,833. Ford was the leading importer with 6.5 per cent.

The company announced a

provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced

fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000,

a replica of which is displayed

at the Paris air show at the moment.

Edward Townsend writes:

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market, with sales of 51,833. Ford was the leading importer with 6.5 per cent.

The company announced a

provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced

fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000,

a replica of which is displayed

at the Paris air show at the moment.

Edward Townsend writes:

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market, with sales of 51,833. Ford was the leading importer with 6.5 per cent.

The company announced a

provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced

fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000,

a replica of which is displayed

at the Paris air show at the moment.

Edward Townsend writes:

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market, with sales of 51,833. Ford was the leading importer with 6.5 per cent.

The company announced a

provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced

fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000,

a replica of which is displayed

at the Paris air show at the moment.

Edward Townsend writes:

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market, with sales of 51,833. Ford was the leading importer with 6.5 per cent.

The company announced a

provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced

fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000,

a replica of which is displayed

at the Paris air show at the moment.

Edward Townsend writes:

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market, with sales of 51,833. Ford was the leading importer with 6.5 per cent.

The company announced a

provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced

fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000,

a replica of which is displayed

at the Paris air show at the moment.

Edward Townsend writes:

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market, with sales of 51,833. Ford was the leading importer with 6.5 per cent.

The company announced a

provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced

fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000,

a replica of which is displayed

at the Paris air show at the moment.

Edward Townsend writes:

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market, with sales of 51,833. Ford was the leading importer with 6.5 per cent.

The company announced a

provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced

fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000,

a replica of which is displayed

at the Paris air show at the moment.

Edward Townsend writes:

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market, with sales of 51,833. Ford was the leading importer with 6.5 per cent.

The company announced a

provisional net profit of N171m (£100m) for last year, and is now developing an advanced

fighter, the Mirage Delta 2000,

a replica of which is displayed

at the Paris air show at the moment.

Edward Townsend writes:

British Leyland's major sales recovery last month is confirmed by the latest new car registration figures. In a month when the home car market rose by 24 per cent on a year earlier to a total of 123,466, Leyland's 31,986 units and Ford's 32,943, which included 7,914 German-built models.

The May figures, issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that importers took 41.9 per cent of the market,

£220m oil refinery on Cromarty Firth given planning approval

By Ronald Fausz

Approval of the master plan for an oil refinery complex at Nigg Point on the Cromarty Firth was given by the planning and development committee of the Highland Regional Council in Inverness yesterday.

The project by Cromarty Petroleum, an American company owned by Mr D. K. Ludwig, is for a £220m refinery, marine terminal and associated storage able to receive 20 million tonnes a year, or 400,000 barrels a day of crude oil from the North Sea fields. Half would be shipped out as crude, and the remainder processed.

Cromarty Petroleum's plan, which will come before the full council on July 14, has been produced six months after the company acquired the final stretch of shoreline which had separated the 650-acre site from the sea.

The company said yesterday that the faster-than-expected rate of North Sea production and significant new elements which had emerged since the planning authority first gave outline consent to the project had required changes to the plan.

These included a crude oil stabilization unit to handle crude arriving at the refinery by pipeline. No farm proposal for linking Nigg to any of the North Sea fields by pipeline had yet been put, but certain developments made this a possibility.

The refinery would also have a sulphur reforming unit making it possible to produce the lighter distillates, including gasoline for which there was a growing market.

Mr Douglas Calder, director of planning for the region, said the main question raised at

yesterday's meeting, was over the timetable for the development. It was made clear that the whole project was conditional on the refinery being built before the associated oil storage facilities. "This must be a refinery with oil storage, not an oil store with an associated refinery," he said.

Estimates of construction time put detailed engineering and building of the refinery at about three-and-a-half years; crude and product storage cavern systems in overlapping phases for final completion in nearly five years, and the marine facilities in stages totalling some four-and-a-half years.

The company hopes to start work by the end of this year. Construction manpower would build up rapidly after the first year to a peak of about 1,700.

Footwear exporters in Canada quota plea

By Derek Harris

The British Footwear Manufacturers Federation is to present evidence today to a Canadian government inquiry to try to avert a threat to Britain's rapidly growing exports of footwear.

In the wake of United States restrictions on foreign footwear imports, which take effect next month, Canada has been widely expected also to bring in import restrictions. The government inquiry is being held to assess whether restrictions are necessary and what form they should take.

While Britain's footwear exports to the United States have been static those to Canada are rising substantially. In 1969 British manufacturers exported 1 million pairs to Canada, but this penetration dropped to 632,000 in 1975. There was a climb back to 744,000 last year and exports have gone further ahead in the first four months of this year.

If the rate of exports can be maintained, British production going to Canada could be near the 1 million mark by the end of this year, according to the federation.

NCB regrets opencast site delays

By Roger Vielvoye

Extended public inquiries into new opencast coal mining sites and long delays in reaching decisions contributed to a shortage of some domestic grades of Welsh anthracite last winter, Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, said yesterday.

As a result, the coal trade had to import more than 80,000 tons of foreign anthracite. Sir Derek opened a new opencast site at Cefnford Farm, near Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, said the NCB needed a constantly updated programme of new opencast sites.

Extended inquiries and long delays on decisions have meant that replacement sites were not ready in time.

At present the NCB was producing 11.5 million tons of open cast coal from 60 sites, but to reach the target of 15 million tons a year by 1985, 70 or more sites would be needed. Last year's opencast production also saved oil which would have cost £370m to import, he said. In some places opposition to new opencast sites was highly organized.

Further fall in rates on loans for industry

Further reductions in interest rates on loans made under the Industry Act, 1972, were announced by the Department of Industry yesterday.

The "concessionary" rate of interest on loans for employment-creating projects is being cut immediately from 8½ per cent to 8 per cent while interest on loans for modernization projects goes down from 11½ per cent to 11 per cent. The rate of interest on relief grant is being reduced from 11½ per cent to 11 per cent.

This may well be the correct approach where truly artistic

and I have received excellent advice and practical help on every occasion on which we have requested assistance. All too often the embassies are brought into discussions on problems no less; some businessmen take the view that the embassy role is simply to help them in case of trouble.

The many experienced and hard-working export executives

will, I know, be full of praise

for the cooperation they receive,

often from an overworked and

understaffed embassy and to

think that these excellent facili-

ties may be even further re-

duced must cause most export-

ers seriously to doubt

wisdom of those making

decision.

Our existence as a trad-

nation depends on our exp-

ort and every possible op-

portunity for the Government

to give; whether it is directly fr-

London or through our em-

bassies abroad or any other ac-

sion, must be of para-

importance.

Yours sincerely,

GORDON S. PLANNER,

General Manager,

Rank Xerox Limited,

Wentworth Grove, W2,

London, W2 5RH.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Embassy aid to export effort

From Mr G. S. Planner

Sir, Various press reports recently have given the impression that our embassy staff abroad do not show interest or give assistance to companies engaged in exporting. There also exists a Government report which proposes a reduction in our embassy staff and facilities.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry with responsibility for small manufacturers, and will be putting their case and will be putting Commons questions.

A delegation of specialists has already visited Mr Robert Cryer, a junior minister at the Department of Industry

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Crystal gazing at Metal Box

any other thriving but mature business, Metal Box is approaching the time it could become a victim of success.

On the evidence of yesterday's jump in profits from a depressed £33m to £42.5m, its obvious confidence in its prospects there is still plenty of room in the mainstream packaging sector, despite an excellent record on innovation, moves into new casing areas and the acquisition of Venesta. Expansion like the Nigerian tile factory, Metal Box is still too tied to the packaging cycle.

It can look optimistically at certain points—expansion of take-home sales could double over the next five years. But it must be only too well aware that in the market could be reached in four years.

Diversification path has already been beaten by the United States groups. Can and Continental have halved posture to cans to under a third of its over the past five years. But if it hopes to achieve its aim of getting rid of its sales away from packaging in the next three years, it will need to make a sizable acquisition.

Central heating move is shaping up despite a difficult market; it now makes a tenth of Metal Box's sales. It is hard to see it finding another "ideal" Standard's European

Metal Box won't be doing, however, until it's into the sort of conglomerate can groups are becoming with ways into insurance, printing and so on. With a couple of years at least to come and its deferred tax, it has the time and balance sheet to open a new chapter in its development.

fast is the very?

often overcomes fact in the property sector. And the fashion cycle is now furiously from the survival stage recovery and back into the growth stage. Before property shares again the indiscriminate heroes of investment, it is worth trying to see what is in fashion in the recovery far.

Al & Counties and MEPC, two stocks currently in danger of falling into this heroic stage, provide examples of the fashion cycle running with itself. As we said, 10 days ago, MEPC's shares would be chased up to 30s on the sale of the Knightsbridge

Estate and following the sale of its majority interest in the Victoria shopping centre in Nottingham.

At 34p, up 8p since the sale, the shares could now stand in line with the group's new asset value. But when the initial enthusiasm for the shares wears off it will be difficult for this price to be sustained without a clear view of the group in its post-disposal form. MEPC, which yesterday reported pre-tax profits for the half-year up from £1.5m to £3.97m is also attracting support which is more enthusiastic than reasoned.

The shares held on to earlier gains at 39p on the half-year figures, helped by the prospect of a better than nominal dividend this year.



Sir Gerald Thorley, MEPC chairman.

Much if not all of this half-year's improvement at MEPC relates to loss-elimination, particularly in housebuilding. Net of all capitalised charges the underlying improvement is from a revenue loss of £1.35m to a loss of £249,000, a creditable improvement but not yet a sign of blooming health.

Unquoted overseas tax losses keep the charge at over the 60 per cent and, as a 1p net dividend would cost MEPC £1m, shareholders can hardly expect more than that this year, although for the group to maintain institutional support they can also hardly expect less.

Elimination of United Kingdom house building losses; completion of the Kahala Hilton sale; successful completion of the £20m Frankfurt development; talks for the £28m sale of the Canadian subsidiary and reversionary growth running at around £2m a year at home weigh one side of the equation in MEPC's favour. But the residual share of the group may not be quite as appealing as the steady elimination of problems implies.

The Exchange Centre development in Sydney, problems letting the Manhattan Centre in Brussels and the £2m a year holding costs of the Munich development sites give three good reasons for caution. MEPC's shares stand at around a 40 per cent discount to fully-diluted assets a rating that takes adequate allowance of the difficulties overcome so far.

m for the genuine investor

The cost of servicing the smaller applications is, of course, a further consideration for the issuing authority, so is the time involved—two or three days, perhaps, for an investor who has sent in 10 per cent of an application for maybe 25m stock, implies no small sum in interest foregone.

Since the commission which the broker obtains will be based on the amount raised rather than the amount subscribed for, he has little interest in encouraging the stags—no more, at any rate, than is sufficient to see the issue off well enough to please those who have subscribed without alienating his clients into wondering whether they have offered terms too favourable for their money.

The fact remains, though, that the small investor—the genuine investor—comes poorly out of any such arrangement. That, in the case of the Sunderland issue, he can now pick up stock at a price less than he would have subscribed had he been able to do so, is an accident of fortune rather than an adequate justification for the system.

So the question which arises is whether, in the case of such local authority issues—which are likely to become much more frequent in the months ahead—there is not a case for abandoning the old convention of offering the stocks partly paid. That might make for a rather less buoyant start on the market. But it would at least provide the genuine investor with a more equal opportunity to place his funds to maximum advantage.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In the 1970s it is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

"When we look at the

United States, we could be looking at our own future," said Mr Ray Sharman, head of the British Gas International Consultancy Service. "Warnings from the United States.

In many ways Britain is now like the United States of the 1950s before gas started to become scarce. Adequate domestic reserves are available mainly from the North Sea. Supplies are still cheap compared with other fuels, and gas continues to build up an increasing share of the national market.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Eva Inds rebounds to top £2m

By Our Financial Staff

Eva Industries has more than recovered from its decline in 1976-7. In the year to March 31 last, pre-tax profits jumped from £1.1m to £2.03m—the first time the £2m mark has been passed. Sales jumped from £12.7m to £20.6m.

In the half-year to October 2, pre-tax profits more than doubled to £17.000, compared with £402,000 on sales up from £5.97m to £9.67m.

With the full year's profit, after tax, up from £541,000 to £11.2m, earnings per share up from 7.8p to 14.5p, the total gross dividend rises from 5.1p to 5.6p.

The board explains that the year's figures include Acoustics Industries, Metallurgics Ltd, which were not included in the previous year's results. Pre-tax profits for 1976-7 are after charging minority interests of £27,000. Earnings per share for 1975-6 have been adjusted for last year's rights issue.

Mr T. R. Astley, the chairman, says: "This was a year of mixed fortune". Nevertheless, progress was made in almost every company in the group—Eva's divisions cover agricultural tools, engineering products and services, forging, as well as an investment division and an overseas section.

Despite the fact that the board discerns no significant upturn in those sectors of United Kingdom industry in which Eva operates, it is nevertheless forecasting an increased profit for the year to March 1978.

THE IMPERIAL GOLD STORAGE AND SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED
Incorporated in the
Republic of South Africa
INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 74
ON PREFERENCE SHARES

Further to the notice of the Interim dividend declared by the Directors of the preference shares of this Company advertised in the Press on 12th May, 1977, the conversion rate applicable to dividends in £ sterling in respect of the dividend declared in R1.933145 equivalent to 5.655800 per share.

The effective rate of South African Non-Resident Shareholders Tax is 13.57%.

Local Transfer Secretaries and Registrars:
Charter Consolidated Services Limited,
P.O. Box 102,
Grosvenor,
Park Street,
Ashford, Kent
TN24 8QO.
4th June, 1977

Stock markets

Gilts lead the way down

With 4,800 marks yesterday, the Stock Exchange showed all the preferable signs of having enjoyed a good party with little inclination to rush back to work.

The close of business saw the FT in, down 2.1 at 437.7, which revealed some resilience from the luncheon drop of 2.7. Gilts—securities led the way down on fears of higher interest rates in the wake of an upturn in United States Treasury rates. Long-dated stocks showed falls of around 50p and medium and short maturities dropped about 25p.

The unease spilled over into blue chips and, after a firm start, leaders replaced small

J. Brookhouse stay strong at 4.5, only hence away from the peak of 4.5p. The interim figures released last month were unexciting. Profits slipped a bit, but there is a new division and building systems. Doubts were raised along Brookhouse matching last year's total of £2.02m. Instead, it is thought that the group could well reach £3.3m in the year to September, which if achieved, would put a near 10 per cent yield in a good light. It could be usefully covered.

gains with losses of a penny or two. ICI and Beecham Group see-sawed within a small price range.

Once again, it was left to isolated results and bid chatter to spark any life into sluggish dealings. One of the best performers was De La Rue with the prospect of another batch of welcome growth in the figures due out today, pushed the shares 15p up to 435p.

While it was difficult to find any prevailing pattern in the figures, properties generally had an "upright" day. MPEC, 12.5, yesterday was little changed but other stocks pushed quietly forward with Berkeley

Bamboo Properties, up 4p to 1249, Land Securities and Great Portland Estates up 2p to 186p and 242p respectively, showing the way.

Metal Box, another "major" publishing profits yesterday, made little or no impression and the shares stood still at 319p, but the story was quite different at James Finlay, the overseas trading group.

It will have to wait for the rest of the market to obtain

dividend freedom but as projected in these columns last week, its pre-tax profits exceeded £11m and the shares reacted with a 12p rise to 228p yesterday. McCormic's printer rose with the best of them to 20p, up 12p. Pegler-Hattersley, the valve manufacturer and engineer, was not far behind with an 8p jump to 20p.

On the remainder, Hanson Trust stood out with a 4p increase to 126p.

For the rest, it was the speculate situations and sentiment which held sway. Star turn here was Matthews Holdings, the butchers' chain, where the ubiquitous Thomas Borthwick claimed up 48p and dealers were quick to light on the companies where the group has significant stakes.

Thus the 3.91 per cent-owned food importer and distributor, A. J. Mills, rose 7p to 64p and the Dixons cosmetics interest, where Matthews controls 57 per cent, rose 2p to 27p.

Concrete, too, enjoyed another good day in further consideration of the bid approach from the Saudi Arabian company, National Chemical Industries.

Holt Lloyd had a good run with a 5p rise to 91p and other bright spots included toymaker Dinky Toys, 12.5, yesterday was little changed but other stocks pushed quietly forward with Berkeley

NANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Pegler-Hattersley
slip from associates
and metal gains

year to April 2 proved a record one for Duncannon Pegler-Hattersley, makes building products, steel, valves and general industrial components. In the year to April 2, sales of £80.16m—an increase of 25.75 per cent to

£105.5m. Earnings a share rose from 29.5p to 39.5p and the total dividend is going up from 18.5p. Moreover, while some weakness in "certain markets", present levels are "satisfactory".

Generally, the company is maintaining its position.

Its trading profits advanced from £10.4m to £27.3m, profit margin increased from 10.72m to 17.28m and this year a group took credit for £0 interest received, costs with a charge of £26.000m. In addition, the equivalent stock appreciation from £100.000 to

£105.5m, pre-tax profits from £5.52m to £7.28m, up from £3.51m to £4.0m. As over the full year, profits dipped from £15.48m. But, with

sales more than 10% up against £1.47m, interest of £54.000, con-



Mr. James Harrison, chairman of P.H. Pegler-Hattersley, with a charge of £24.000 and metal stock appreciation of £25.000, against a depreciation of £50.000, a good increase was achieved at the pre-tax level. Mr. James Harrison, chairman, reported that when the associates, which operate mainly overseas, had a "very successful" half-year. South Africa and New Zealand had recovered well while earnings by McEvoy Oil Field Engineers increased substantially.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

World Bank in \$100m Eurobond offer

By Our Financial Staff

The World Bank is expected to come to market at the end of this week for its first dollar Eurobond.

The issue, which will be for at least \$100m, will be timed to follow the current \$200m two-tranche issue for the Kingdom of Sweden.

Although this will be the World Bank's first dollar bond on the international capital market, it has been a frequent borrower in marks.

Another new issue to be announced yesterday is a \$40m floating rate note issue by Österreichische Kontrollbank. The six-year issue, guaranteed by the Republic of Austria, will be at 3 per cent over six-month London interbank rate with a minimum of 5.1 per cent.

The \$40m-\$4 per cent Euro-

bond issue from the Dutch State Mines, dated 1987, was priced at

over yesterday in a market which held steady despite the weight of issues accumulated from just before the holiday period. These include: a \$20m convertible issue from Mitsubishi Gas Chemical, due 1992; a \$30m offering of 15-year bonds at 9.4 per cent by Australian Mining & Smelting, a subsidiary of Cominco; Ricintec of Australia; a Can\$20m five-year issue by Laurentide Financial Corp at 9.3 per cent; and 20m European Unit of Account 10-year issue by Imatra Voima of Finland at 8.1 per cent.

US still leaking but McCorquodale soars

By Ashley Drucker

In spite of Falconer in the United States still making losses, the optimism of specialist printer McCorquodale in February is amply underlined with interim taxable profits more than trebled. This is thanks largely to the United Kingdom companies which overall performed well in the six months while the overseas side continued to make a "significant" contribution.

On turning up 14 per cent to £23.000 pre-tax profits leapt from £518.000 to £1.73m—half-year record with its share of associates increased £500.000 to £1.8m. The attributable, before an extraordinary debit of £25.000 against a credit of £98.000, moved from £179.000 to £64.000. On this, earnings a share work out at 12.2p compared with 3.4p.

Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

On turning up 14 per cent to £23.000 pre-tax profits leapt from £518.000 to £1.73m—half-year record with its share of associates increased £500.000 to £1.8m. The attributable, before an extraordinary debit of £25.000 against a credit of £98.000, moved from £179.000 to £64.000. On this, earnings a share work out at 12.2p compared with 3.4p.

Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

pared with 3.4p. Shareholders collect an interim payment raised from 6.15p gross to 6.5p. Falconer, which McCorquodale bought in 1974, incurred losses of some £1m in 1975-76. Of these rather less than half related to write-offs and Falconer was chiefly responsible for the decline in group pre-tax profits from £2.34m to £1.05m. Hopes for Falconer were that the deficit, after a management shake-up, would be something short of £350.000 in the present term.

However Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman, reports that though the loss was reduced the recovery was proving slower than expected. But a marked return to profitability by Inter-

print Impressors in Brazil sparked off an upturn in associates' result.

The latest results spurred the market into raising Pegler's shares 8p to 204p.

Stock Exchange Prices

Prices turn easier

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 23; Dealings End, June 10. § Contango Day, June 13. Settlement Day, June 21.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

JOINTMENTS VACANT

recruitment advertisements on this page are open to male and female applicants.

NEGOTIATOR/MANAGER/ESS

ired for expanding country department, experience in property essential. Qualifications would need to encompass the valuations of farms and large estates in areas of the country. The applicant should be able to fulfil RICS standard or equivalent. There will be minimum of supervisor and a company car will be provided.

ital ingredients are energy and enthusiasm for a long career.

ng salary is negotiable but it is assumed that the cost will qualify for 20,000 p.a. + commission.

e telephone or write to:

Andrew J. Langton,
Managing Director,
Aylesford & Co. Ltd.,
440 Kings Road, SW10 0LH.
01-351 2383.

NIGERIA

LARGE INDIGENOUS DIVERSE GROUP TRADING EXTENSIVELY IN NIGERIA. In view of continued expansion have the following vacancies to fill:

Commercial Managers

Electrical Engineers (Electrical and Mechanical)

Surveyors

Manager Building Materials

dates should hold the appropriate qualifications several years practical experience necessary. excellent opportunity for progressive advancement substantial earnings to suitably qualified personnel. ease write with full c.v. and present earnings to:

Box 1490 J, The Times

REAL VACANCIES**LONDON BASED****LITTLE RETAIL****JEWELLERS**

wish to appoint a

Trainee Jewellery Buyer

position will attract a who have had experience in a multiple retail environment as well as some importance attached to fashion.

Meetings are invited from those who would apply for this position.

replies will be acknowledged.

Notting Hill Housing Trust

STANTON HOUSING MANAGER

trust, a non-profit-making organisation, based in the areas of West London, is seeking a Stanton Housing Manager to act as Assistant to the Manager of a staff of 12. The post will involve the supervision of a staff, including rent collection and rent reviews, the conduct of the monthly accounts and the day-to-day management of the trust's properties. It will also be asked to carry out planning and development work and to ensure that trust policies are carried out by area managers. Vacancies in housing management exist in Ealing, Hammersmith, Kensington, Notting Hill, Paddington, West End, W.C.2, W.C.1, W.C.2, W.C.3, W.C.4, W.C.5, W.C.6, W.C.7, W.C.8, W.C.9, W.C.10, W.C.11, W.C.12, W.C.13, W.C.14, W.C.15, W.C.16, W.C.17, W.C.18, W.C.19, W.C.20, W.C.21, W.C.22, W.C.23, W.C.24, W.C.25, W.C.26, W.C.27, W.C.28, W.C.29, W.C.30, W.C.31, W.C.32, W.C.33, W.C.34, W.C.35, W.C.36, W.C.37, W.C.38, W.C.39, W.C.40, W.C.41, W.C.42, W.C.43, W.C.44, W.C.45, W.C.46, W.C.47, W.C.48, W.C.49, W.C.50, W.C.51, W.C.52, W.C.53, W.C.54, W.C.55, W.C.56, W.C.57, W.C.58, W.C.59, W.C.60, W.C.61, W.C.62, W.C.63, W.C.64, W.C.65, W.C.66, W.C.67, W.C.68, W.C.69, W.C.70, W.C.71, W.C.72, W.C.73, W.C.74, W.C.75, W.C.76, W.C.77, W.C.78, W.C.79, W.C.80, W.C.81, W.C.82, W.C.83, W.C.84, W.C.85, W.C.86, W.C.87, W.C.88, W.C.89, W.C.90, W.C.91, W.C.92, W.C.93, W.C.94, W.C.95, W.C.96, W.C.97, W.C.98, W.C.99, W.C.100, W.C.101, W.C.102, W.C.103, W.C.104, W.C.105, W.C.106, W.C.107, W.C.108, W.C.109, W.C.110, W.C.111, W.C.112, W.C.113, W.C.114, W.C.115, W.C.116, W.C.117, W.C.118, W.C.119, W.C.120, W.C.121, W.C.122, W.C.123, W.C.124, W.C.125, W.C.126, W.C.127, W.C.128, W.C.129, W.C.130, W.C.131, W.C.132, W.C.133, W.C.134, W.C.135, W.C.136, W.C.137, W.C.138, W.C.139, W.C.140, W.C.141, W.C.142, W.C.143, W.C.144, W.C.145, W.C.146, W.C.147, W.C.148, W.C.149, W.C.150, W.C.151, W.C.152, W.C.153, W.C.154, W.C.155, W.C.156, W.C.157, W.C.158, W.C.159, W.C.160, W.C.161, W.C.162, W.C.163, W.C.164, W.C.165, W.C.166, W.C.167, W.C.168, W.C.169, W.C.170, W.C.171, W.C.172, W.C.173, W.C.174, W.C.175, W.C.176, W.C.177, W.C.178, W.C.179, W.C.180, W.C.181, W.C.182, W.C.183, W.C.184, W.C.185, W.C.186, W.C.187, W.C.188, W.C.189, W.C.190, W.C.191, W.C.192, W.C.193, W.C.194, W.C.195, W.C.196, W.C.197, W.C.198, W.C.199, W.C.200, W.C.201, W.C.202, W.C.203, W.C.204, W.C.205, W.C.206, W.C.207, W.C.208, W.C.209, W.C.210, W.C.211, W.C.212, W.C.213, W.C.214, W.C.215, W.C.216, W.C.217, W.C.218, W.C.219, W.C.220, W.C.221, W.C.222, W.C.223, W.C.224, W.C.225, W.C.226, W.C.227, W.C.228, W.C.229, W.C.230, W.C.231, W.C.232, W.C.233, W.C.234, W.C.235, W.C.236, W.C.237, W.C.238, W.C.239, W.C.240, W.C.241, W.C.242, W.C.243, W.C.244, W.C.245, W.C.246, W.C.247, W.C.248, W.C.249, W.C.250, W.C.251, W.C.252, W.C.253, W.C.254, W.C.255, W.C.256, W.C.257, W.C.258, W.C.259, W.C.260, W.C.261, W.C.262, W.C.263, W.C.264, W.C.265, W.C.266, W.C.267, W.C.268, W.C.269, W.C.270, W.C.271, W.C.272, W.C.273, W.C.274, W.C.275, W.C.276, W.C.277, W.C.278, W.C.279, W.C.280, W.C.281, W.C.282, W.C.283, W.C.284, W.C.285, W.C.286, W.C.287, W.C.288, W.C.289, W.C.290, W.C.291, W.C.292, W.C.293, W.C.294, W.C.295, W.C.296, W.C.297, W.C.298, W.C.299, W.C.300, W.C.301, W.C.302, W.C.303, W.C.304, W.C.305, W.C.306, W.C.307, W.C.308, W.C.309, W.C.310, W.C.311, W.C.312, W.C.313, W.C.314, W.C.315, W.C.316, W.C.317, W.C.318, W.C.319, W.C.320, W.C.321, W.C.322, W.C.323, W.C.324, W.C.325, W.C.326, W.C.327, W.C.328, W.C.329, W.C.330, W.C.331, W.C.332, W.C.333, W.C.334, W.C.335, W.C.336, W.C.337, W.C.338, W.C.339, W.C.340, W.C.341, W.C.342, W.C.343, W.C.344, W.C.345, W.C.346, W.C.347, W.C.348, W.C.349, W.C.350, W.C.351, W.C.352, W.C.353, W.C.354, W.C.355, W.C.356, W.C.357, W.C.358, W.C.359, W.C.360, W.C.361, W.C.362, W.C.363, W.C.364, W.C.365, W.C.366, W.C.367, W.C.368, W.C.369, W.C.370, W.C.371, W.C.372, W.C.373, W.C.374, W.C.375, W.C.376, W.C.377, W.C.378, W.C.379, W.C.380, W.C.381, W.C.382, W.C.383, W.C.384, W.C.385, W.C.386, W.C.387, W.C.388, W.C.389, W.C.390, W.C.391, W.C.392, W.C.393, W.C.394, W.C.395, W.C.396, W.C.397, W.C.398, W.C.399, W.C.400, W.C.401, W.C.402, W.C.403, W.C.404, W.C.405, W.C.406, W.C.407, W.C.408, W.C.409, W.C.410, W.C.411, W.C.412, W.C.413, W.C.414, W.C.415, W.C.416, W.C.417, W.C.418, W.C.419, W.C.420, W.C.421, W.C.422, W.C.423, W.C.424, W.C.425, W.C.426, W.C.427, W.C.428, W.C.429, W.C.430, W.C.431, W.C.432, W.C.433, W.C.434, W.C.435, W.C.436, W.C.437, W.C.438, W.C.439, W.C.440, W.C.441, W.C.442, W.C.443, W.C.444, W.C.445, W.C.446, W.C.447, W.C.448, W.C.449, W.C.450, W.C.451, W.C.452, W.C.453, W.C.454, W.C.455, W.C.456, W.C.457, W.C.458, W.C.459, W.C.460, W.C.461, W.C.462, W.C.463, W.C.464, W.C.465, W.C.466, W.C.467, W.C.468, W.C.469, W.C.470, W.C.471, W.C.472, W.C.473, W.C.474, W.C.475, W.C.476, W.C.477, W.C.478, W.C.479, W.C.480, W.C.481, W.C.482, W.C.483, W.C.484, W.C.485, W.C.486, W.C.487, W.C.488, W.C.489, W.C.490, W.C.491, W.C.492, W.C.493, W.C.494, W.C.495, W.C.496, W.C.497, W.C.498, W.C.499, W.C.500, W.C.501, W.C.502, W.C.503, W.C.504, W.C.505, W.C.506, W.C.507, W.C.508, W.C.509, W.C.510, W.C.511, W.C.512, W.C.513, W.C.514, W.C.515, W.C.516, W.C.517, W.C.518, W.C.519, W.C.520, W.C.521, W.C.522, W.C.523, W.C.524, W.C.525, W.C.526, W.C.527, W.C.528, W.C.529, W.C.530, W.C.531, W.C.532, W.C.533, W.C.534, W.C.535, W.C.536, W.C.537, W.C.538, W.C.539, W.C.540, W.C.541, W.C.542, W.C.543, W.C.544, W.C.545, W.C.546, W.C.547, W.C.548, W.C.549, W.C.550, W.C.551, W.C.552, W.C.553, W.C.554, W.C.555, W.C.556, W.C.557, W.C.558, W.C.559, W.C.550, W.C.551, W.C.552, W.C.553, W.C.554, W.C.555, W.C.556, W.C.557, W.C.558, W.C.559, W.C.560, W.C.561, W.C.562, W.C.563, W.C.564, W.C.565, W.C.566, W.C.567, W.C.568, W.C.569, W.C.570, W.C.571, W.C.572, W.C.573, W.C.574, W.C.575, W.C.576, W.C.577, W.C.578, W.C.579, W.C.580, W.C.581, W.C.582, W.C.583, W.C.584, W.C.585, W.C.586, W.C.587, W.C.588, W.C.589, W.C.580, W.C.581, W.C.582, W.C.583, W.C.584, W.C.585, W.C.586, W.C.587, W.C.588, W.C.589, W.C.590, W.C.591, W.C.592, W.C.593, W.C.594, W.C.595, W.C.596, W.C.597, W.C.598, W.C.599, W.C.590, W.C.591, W.C.592, W.C.593, W.C.594, W.C.595, W.C.596, W.C.597, W.C.598, W.C.599, W.C.600, W.C.601, W.C.602, W.C.603, W.C.604, W.C.605, W.C.606, W.C.607, W.C.608, W.C.609, W.C.610, W.C.611, W.C.612, W.C.613, W.C.614, W.C.615, W.C.616, W.C.617, W.C.618, W.C.619, W.C.620, W.C.621, W.C.622, W.C.623, W.C.624, W.C.625, W.C.626, W.C.627, W.C.628, W.C.629, W.C.630, W.C.631, W.C.632, W.C.633, W.C.634, W.C.635, W.C.636, W.C.637, W.C.638, W.C.639, W.C.640, W.C.641, W.C.642, W.C.643, W.C.644, W.C.645, W.C.646, W.C.647, W.C.648, W.C.649, W.C.650, W.C.651, W.C.652, W.C.653, W.C.654, W.C.655, W.C.656, W.C.657, W.C.658, W.C.659, W.C.660, W.C.661, W.C.662, W.C.663, W.C.664, W.C.665, W.C.666, W.C.667, W.C.668, W.C.669, W.C.670, W.C.671, W.C.672, W.C.673, W.C.674, W.C.675, W.C.676, W.C.677, W.C.678, W.C.679, W.C.680, W.C.681, W.C.682, W.C.683, W.C.684, W.C.685, W.C.686, W.C.687, W.C.688, W.C.689, W.C.690, W.C.691, W.C.692, W.C.693, W.C.694, W.C.695, W.C.696, W.C.697, W.C.698, W.C.699, W.C.690, W.C.691, W.C.692, W.C.693, W.C.694, W.C.695, W.C.696, W.C.697, W.C.698, W.C.699, W.C.700, W.C.701, W.C.702, W.C.703, W.C.704, W.C.705, W.C.706, W.C.707, W.C.708, W.C.709, W.C.710, W.C.711, W.C.712, W.C.713, W.C.714, W.C.715, W.C.716, W.C.717, W.C.718, W.C.719, W.C.720, W.C.721, W.C.722, W.C.723, W.C.724, W.C.725, W.C.726, W.C.727, W.C.728, W.C.729, W.C.720, W.C.721, W.C.722, W.C.723, W.C.724, W.C.725, W.C.726, W.C.727, W.C.728, W.C.729, W.C.730, W.C.731, W.C.732, W.C.733, W.C.734, W.C.735, W.C.736, W.C.737, W.C.738, W.C.739, W.C.730, W.C.731, W.C.732, W.C.733, W.C.734, W.C.735, W.C.736, W.C.737, W.C.738, W.C.739, W.C.740, W.C.741, W.C.742, W.C.743, W.C.744, W.C.745, W.C.746, W.C.747, W.C.748, W.C.749, W.C.740, W.C.741, W.C.742, W.C.743, W.C.744, W.C.745, W.C.746, W.C.747, W.C.748, W.C.749, W.C.750, W.C.751, W.C.752, W.C.753, W.C.754, W.C.755, W.C.756, W.C.757, W.C.758, W.C.759, W.C.750, W.C.751, W.C.752, W.C.753, W.C.754, W.C.755, W.C.756, W.C.757, W.C.758, W.C.759, W.C.760, W.C.761, W.C.762, W.C.763, W.C.764, W.C.765, W.C.766, W.C.767, W.C.768, W.C.769, W.C.760, W.C.761, W.C.762, W.C.763, W.C.764, W.C.765, W.C.766, W.C.767, W.C.768, W.C.769, W.C.770, W.C.771, W.C.772, W.C.773, W.C.774, W.C.775, W.C.776, W.C.777, W.C.778, W.C.779, W.C.770, W.C.771, W.C.772, W.C.773, W.C.774, W.C.775, W.C.776, W.C.777, W.C.778, W.C.779, W.C.780, W.C.781, W.C.782, W.C.783, W.C.784, W.C.785, W.C.786, W.C.787, W.C.788, W.C.789, W.C.780, W.C.781, W.C.782, W.C.783, W.C.784, W.C.785, W.C.786, W.C.787, W.C.788, W.C.789, W.C.790, W.C.791, W.C.792, W.C.793, W.C.794, W.C.795, W.C.796, W.C.797, W.C.798, W.C.799, W.C.790, W.C.791, W.C.792, W.C.793, W.C.794, W.C.795, W.C.79

La creme de la creme
Opportunities

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

SECRETARY/P.A. Waterloo

We are a financial institution with a small department called The Industrial Subsidiaries and Associates Division who urgently need a good secretary.

He or she should be aged at least 23 with proven secretarial ability at senior management level. The duties include providing a secretarial service for the young Manager and his two assistants and liaising with the many companies all over the U.K. advised by The Department. The contacts will be at Board level and the ability to communicate well both over the telephone and in person is essential.

The Secretary provides an essential back-up for this busy team who want assistance with both secretarial and administrative matters.

Good starting salary. Free lunches. Hours 9.30-5.15. 4 weeks holiday. Pension scheme. Possible assistance with house mortgage after qualifying period of service.

Application forms from Helen Hadley,
Finance for Industry,
81 Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1
or telephone 01-828 7822.

Reward: £3,500, 5 weeks hols.
and LV's

**SECRETARY WANTED TO WORK FOR
SMALL PROPERTY COMPANY
IN WELBECK STREET, LONDON, W1**

Excellent own office and very good conditions. Total staff consists of 2 Directors plus yourself, and you will consequently have ample scope for independence. Must have audio/shorthand skills. Ideal applicant will be late 20's or early 30's with good organising ability and able to take charge.

Please send brief résumé (or telephone)
31 WELBECK STREET, W1

Tel. 01-935 5334

Senior Secretaries

We are an international trading company, based in the City and wish to appoint shorthand secretaries within our Export Division. These are important positions; one for the Managing Director, export and the other for the Export Director. At least 3 years' proved secretarial experience is essential. A good commencing salary will be offered, together with additional fringe benefits, including interest-free season ticket advance. Please contact GILL Smith on 01-236 1505, Ext. 149 to arrange an interview.

COUTINHO CARO & CO. LTD.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

Required primarily to work for the Chairman of a City Merchant Bank. This job would be suitable for an experienced older person wishing to work for a 4 day week.

Salary will be commensurate with experience and hours to be worked.

Apply in strict confidence to Sir Hugh Weeks, C.M.G., LEOPOLD JOSEPH & SONS LTD., 31-45 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

ARCHITECT'S EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/OFFICE MANAGER

London Partner of busy national architectural firm needs intelligent, unflustered, responsible Secretary/Office Manager. Salary in the region of £3,600 per annum + profit sharing and other benefits. Previous architectural experience is not essential, but a genuine interest in architecture, naturally, but the right person has got to have excellent bookkeeping, secretarial and office management skills.

Apply Miss Dillen, Foden and Marwan, 88 Seymour St., London W2 2JN. Tel. 01-402 8121.

NOTTING HILL HOUSING TRUST Personal Assistant

required for Deputy Director of the Trust, a non-profit making organisation involved in the areas of West London, North & South Wales and the South East. In housing more important than experience, although some secretarial skills are essential.

Salary on scale £3,100 to £3,600 plus £300 per annum for experience. Four weeks' holiday.

Further details and application form from Mrs. M. J. H. N.H.T., 26 All Saints' Road, London W11 1HG. Tel. 01-223 9782.

£4,000 P.A.

West End: Chief Executive needs motivated Secretary, S.T. probably 25-40. Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 838 8644 (also open Sat. 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.)

P.A. to DIRECTOR OF A PARTNER

London, S.C. £3,400. This is an experienced short-hand secretary to join a major accountancy firm. Duties include accounts at their modern premises. The successful applicant must have the confidence to work on their own initiative, be willing to travel a fair amount, some copy and accounts typing. Although not essential, it would be an advantage if the applicant will work in a team, be able to join partners' meetings and will have overall responsibility for the running of the efficient office and the normal large company benefits.

For further details please contact Mr. T. J. Jones on 01-318 3740. Ext. 2602.

BOOKER McCONNELL PERSONAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE

A personal secretary will shortly be required to work for the Chief Executive of Booker McConnell following the retirement of his present secretary. Candidates should have "A" level education or equivalent, first-class secretarial skills, and a record of stable and relevant employment, which should preferably include some years as secretary to board-level executives in an international company or organisation.

The position will suit candidates who are looking for a career as a private secretary, with a high degree of involvement, at the most senior level in a diversified group of companies. Interviews will be held immediately for a starting date on 1 September.

Starting salary will be not less than £4,000 a year. Further details and application forms may be obtained from Miss Anne Riddoch, Booker McConnell, Bucklersbury House, 83 Cannon Street, London EC4N 8EJ. Tel: 01-248 8051.

Telephone F. Bennett 01-634 4300

Europe's Premier BMW Showroom require a SECRETARY

to work for a young Sales Manager and his team of five in the super exciting atmosphere of Europe's No. 1 BMW Showroom in London's Park Lane. In addition we are offering a salary of around £3,000, 50p a day L.V.s. 3 weeks + holiday a year and if you're mobile with your own car—free parking.

If you think you're eligible for the elite and exciting world of BMW call Annie Farley

on 01-629 9277

58 PARK LANE, LONDON W1Y 3DA.

PARK LANE

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY/P.A.

urgently required for Oil Company with offices in West End. Must have Spanish mother tongue. Excellent secretarial skills (min. 5 years experience). Age around 30. £4,000 + per annum. 5 weeks annual holiday.

Phone 493 8776 for appointment.

PARK LANE, W.1.

Salary to £3,500 p.a. + L.V.s + Annual Bonus

A fully qualified, capable, young, lively and personable

SECRETARY

required to work in friendly, busy office for Executive. Applicants should have fast typing speeds and initiative for the exciting variety of work offered. Holidays honoured.

Phone R.M. at 01-629 9933.

CAREER IN FINANCE £3,800 NEG.

Opportunity to work as a self-employed, self directed, in a large City Merchant Bank. You will be working for a team who, along with good secretarial skills, can drive the know-how you require to him on stock-market trends, the movements of the Government Department, the City, etc. Lots of scope to use your initiative and develop a highly demanding position. Age 25-40.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
173 New Bond St., W.1. 01-402 8092

If you enjoy ...

working under pressure in a busy court department, then will fit the position for you. We're looking for a Secretary/P.A. for the International Sales Director. We are a major London based publisher selling educational books at all levels, general interest and specialist titles to all markets worldwide. Good salary around £3,500 and benefits. For appointment, please ring Hall Rose on 012 1555 8483.

LORD LICHFIELD

requires exceptionally well qualified Secretary to manage London Office and liaise with county offices. Considerable experience essential.

salary negotiable.

Please contact the Secretary, 20 Aubrey Walk, London, W.8. 01-727 4468

Remember



appears every

Wednesday and Thursday

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

SECRETARIAL

WORLD'S LEADING AND LARGEST
TV NEWS AGENCY

EXCITING SECRETARIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Visnews have two openings for Shorthand Secretaries, looking for lively and varied jobs—one Secretary will work in our London Newsroom, and the other in the Film Production Department. Starting salaries will be commensurate with age and experience and other benefits include excellent working conditions in our superb modern building, subsidised restaurant, staff bus service linking with local stations, social club, free life assurance, 3 weeks' holiday rising to 4 (this year's arrangements honoured).

Please apply to: Jane Webb, Personnel Officer, Visnews Limited, Cumberland Avenue, London NW10 7EH. Tel: 01-965 7733.

IPC MAGAZINES LTD.

Require a Secretary to the Editor of two leading specialist publications

Interesting and rewarding post. Applicants must be over 21 and capable of shorthand.

Telephone F. Bennett 01-634 4300

AUDIO SECRETARY REQUISITION

required for International
Company in West End. The

successful applicant will be
meeting people and accepting
responsibility.

Salary £3,000 p.a.

Holiday arrangements honoured.

Call Mr. House on 01-501 2491.

INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRM

£3,500 p.a. + NEGOTIABLE

Young firm in Mayfair

require a Secretary/Paralegal

to assist the Managing

Partner.

Applicants must be

good typists and have

some knowledge of law.

Good communication

skills essential.

Age 22-30.

Experience not essential.

Good telephone manner

essential.

Good shorthand

essential.

Good organisational

skills essential.

Good computer

knowledge essential.

Good telephone

experience essential.

Good organisational

skills essential.

Good computer

knowledge essential.

Good organisational

skills essential.

Good computer</

